

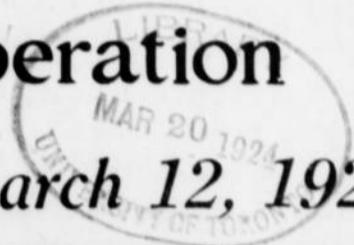
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

March 12, 1924



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—Photo by Jessop

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Manitoba Wheat Pool

Organization of the districts for the drive for signatures which commences on March 10, was reported almost complete by the Manitoba pool, last Saturday. All captains have been appointed and canvassers have been reported to Central office at the rate of 30 to 40 a day. Last week Central office sent out about 60,000 pieces of literature, including sample contracts and questionnaires, canvassers' supplies and the original contracts which the farmers will be asked to sign. Reports from the country are very encouraging, the many meetings being well attended and revealing a considerable preponderance of support for the pool. These meetings will be continued all through the drive wherever it is found necessary or advisable, the intention of the pool committee being to furnish the fullest possible information regarding the pool. During the week, C. H. Burnell, chairman of the pool committee, issued to the press a statement regarding the cost of operating the wheat pools in the United States, in reply to the statements of J. R. Howard. The bill incorporating the pool was given its third reading in the legislature last week, being passed with a few slight amendments.

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case where the bank forced a customer to sell his grain. The banks would allow them to carry credits as long as they liked so long as there was insurance taken out. Banks insisted upon hedging as a form of insurance. Asked why the Alberta Wheat Pool did not require to hedge its grain, Mr. Jaffray said that the pool made an initial payment of 60 per cent. of the market price, whereas the banks made advances on a smaller margin, and, consequently, required the insurance of hedging. When the Alberta Wheat Pool arranged for its credit, Mr. Jaffray said, the banks agreed to advance up to a certain price Fort William basis No. 1 Northern. The wheat pool at that time had no financial standing and the banks asked the wheat pool to show the bankers their ability to maintain the margin. The wheat pool did this by securing from the Alberta government an undertaking that in the event of the grain falling below that margin the government would make good.

At the Thursday session, Dr. F. J. Birchard, head of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, defended his position and replied to his critics on the milling value of bleached wheat. His chief points, he said, were that slightly bleached wheat should not be regarded as damaged simply on account of the bleaching, and that badly bleached wheat should be placed in a class with sprouted wheat, as both kinds possessed characteristics which in some circumstances improved the baking quality of the flour. A. A. Ryley, of the Canada Bread Company, gave evidence on baking, and contended that laboratory tests of flour were alright as a guidance, but the real test of flour was in the bakery shop.

Speculation Steadies Prices

Defending real or intelligent speculation as against amateur speculation or gambling, at the Friday sitting Prof. A. B. Clark, of Manitoba University, stated that speculation was effective in steadyng prices and helped to distribute the supply more evenly. The sale of futures, he said, instead of depressing prices after harvest tended to steady them for a longer period, and intelligent speculation was in the interests of both producers and consumers, and was the best machinery devised for stabilizing prices. He did not think that "gamblers" played a very large part in the grain business and he was of the opinion that their activities did not have any material effect on the price of grain.

In connection with the handling of grain by an all-rail route while navigation was open, E. J. Dalrymple, first vice-president of the Canadian National Railway, stated that a rate from Armstrong to Quebec on the Canadian National, based on the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates from points west of Fort William, would be unprofitable to the railways. It would be met by similar reductions on the United States railways, thus nullifying the purpose of such reduction, namely, to keep Canadian grain moving through Canadian ports.

During the week it was announced that Chief Inspector George Serls had resigned, and it was understood that the chief cause of his resignation was that he had been hampered in his work by inadequate staff. Counsel for all interests appearing before the grain commission recommended that steps be taken to get Mr. Serls to withdraw his resignation, and Chairman Turgeon stated that the recommendation of the Department of Trade and Commerce by the commission, which would also point out to the department the expert ability of Mr. Serls.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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March 12, 1924

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Our Ottawa Letter

Conservative Amendment to Address Censures Government for No Promise of Legislation to Retain and Enlarge Home Market for Canadian Producers—

Home Bank Enquiry to be Extended

By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, March 7.—After long and careful consideration in caucus, and out of caucus, the official Conservative opposition decided at the end of the week to make the tariff the chief issue of the present session. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, opposition leader, in his opening speech gave little indication of the nature of the proposed amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He assailed the ministry in the usual fashion, but there was no hint of his intentions at the conclusion of his speech. The debate on the address has progressed throughout the week without important incident of any kind. On Friday afternoon, however, Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, life-long Conservative, and one of the veterans of the Commons, delivered a speech to a sleepy house and galleries, and unexpectedly at the conclusion presented the amendment of the official Conservative opposition. That amendment is as follows:

"We respectfully submit to your excellency that this house views with regret the depression existing in agriculture and as well the all too serious exodus from the country generally; and expresses its disappointment that the speech from the throne, while embodying a distinct threat to an important section of industry, contains no promise of legislation which will tend to retain and enlarge the home market for our own Canadian producers, such legislation being manifestly necessary in view of the increased tariff barriers of other countries."

Test for Liberals

There is nothing to prevent the moving of further amendments if this one is voted down—which it will be by a majority of anything from 60 to 70. The main design of the amendment in question is to test out the Liberal party, in which it is believed there still remains a number of fairly staunch protectionists. Prominent among them, as manifested by the speeches on the address, is Marler, of the St. Lawrence and St. George division of Montreal, who on Thursday afternoon, delivered a three-hour speech, the moral of which was that it was highly dangerous to lay hands upon the tariff without careful and extensive enquiry. Raymond, of Brantford, is another "protectionist Liberal," as is also Euler, of Waterloo, and there is no doubt that in the province of Quebec, there are members representing the government who are of the same way of thinking as Mr. Marler.

Nevertheless, it is a safe prediction that Mr. Sutherland's amendment will be overwhelmingly defeated. The Liberal party has held caucus since the session opened, and, while some voices have been raised against tariff reform, the general consensus of opinion has been that, unless the government undertakes at the earliest possible date to implement its 1919 platform, it might just as well throw up its hands, go out of business and pull down the party flag. Even the protectionist element appears to be ready to subserve any local party advantage or disadvantage to the general interests of the party. It is generally conceded that the Canadian

Manufacturers' Association will mobilize all of its powers against Liberals and Progressives alike, no matter what attitude is taken by the ministry, and that the only hope of the government lies in endeavoring to cater to the needs and demands of rural Canada. In this connection, it may be said, that the maritime provinces are quite as eager for lower tariffs and freer trade as is the West.

Progressives Reserve Judgment

Throughout the debate the Progressive members have maintained "a waiting attitude." Generally speaking, the members of that party are well satisfied with the promises set forth in the speech from the throne. This document is not really a pre-election platform, but a parliamentary program, and there is every indication that the government seriously intends to carry it out. Nevertheless past experience has made men suspicious, and while the Progressives are, generally speaking, well satisfied with the promises, they are reserving judgment until such time as

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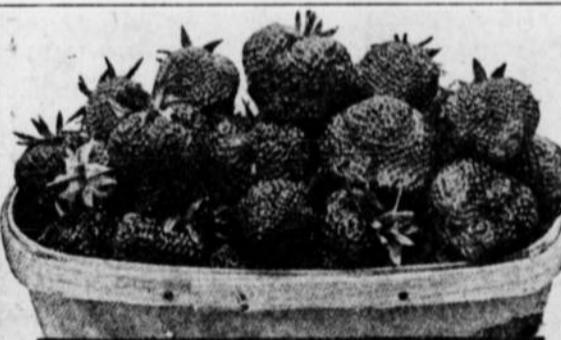
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

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they are fulfilled. The speech of Robert Forke, was a dispassionate utterance free from carping criticism, but at the same time, characterized by a spirit of admonition. The Progressive Leader briefly enunciated the reasonable demands of agriculture, reminded his hearers of the fact that the success of the country in general depended upon the success of its basic industry, and concluded by declaring that his party held itself in readiness to support all progressive legislation. It may be said, however, that no definite promise of any closer support than is being already accorded to the government by the Progressive forces was made.

Since the session opened, members of

Continued on Page 34

Getting the Facts Straight

The following statement has been handed to The Guide by Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers Limited:

"In the report of Mr. Sapiro's meeting in support of a wheat pool here, in the Board of Trade Building, on Saturday, March 1, Mr. Sapiro, in response to this question:

What service has the pool performed that has not been performed by the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company?

made the following reply as reported in the account of the meeting:

Mr. Sapiro said these companies were simply great big overhead commission houses. The locals turned over quickly and sold to the overhead commission houses, which paid current prices for the wheat and then sold quickly to the Grain Exchange men, as they did not want to take the chance of loss. Instead of having merchandizing agencies all the farmers had in these organizations were additional commission houses. He ventured to say that neither of the companies mentioned had done any of the things which big pools could do, and that was why he wanted the pools to be as strong as possible.

"Mr. Sapiro was misinformed when he made this statement. Neither the United Grain Growers nor the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., is merely a big commission house. Between them they operate almost 700 elevators in the three provinces. They have exercised, and still exercise, a very important influence on the price farmers get for their grain at country points. The United Grain Growers has not only handled grain directly from the farmers through its elevators and commission department, but it has also a Canadian Export Co., and an Export Company incorporated under United States law in New York, through which grain is sold direct to importers in Great Britain and Europe. It is thus in a position to know the actual cost of taking grain from the country shipping point to the European buyer, and it is therefore in touch at any time with what these actual costs are.

"Mr. Sapiro's statement leaves an impression, which we are quite sure he would not have left had he been familiar with all the facts, that the United Grain Growers and Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. are simply commission houses, handling grain on commission. It is true that the United Grain Growers do not merchandise grain, that is, in the sense that they buy grain and carry it with the risk of either an advance or a fall in prices. The pool, of course, can do this, but it should be clearly understood that it would be taking a risk which if prices advanced would bring money to the members of the pool, and if prices declined would bring loss to them. The real value of the work that these two companies have done for the farmers may be lost sight of in the agitation for the pool. It is generally admitted that nowhere in the world today, is grain marketed so cheaply and with so little expense to the producer, as in Western Canada, and this is due in a very considerable measure to the fact that the farmers have had two companies operated and controlled by themselves, which have been in the business for several years. Nor should it be lost sight of either, that every dollar of profit made by these companies goes back directly or indirectly to the 60,000 odd shareholders, who are all farmers. I think it only right in the interest of the shareholders of these companies that the facts I have just stated should not be lost sight of."

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 12, 1924

The Test is Action

The speeches of Premier King and Mr. Meighen, on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, followed pretty much the stereotyped political course. Mr. Meighen attacked the government and contended that under it the condition of the country was getting steadily worse, and members of the Liberal party were deceiving the electors in a manner never before known in the country. Mr. King replied to the effect that conditions were improving and the Liberal party had never been guilty of such political practices as the party of the opposition. Mr. Meighen lamented that since he had gone out of office the price of wheat had gone down so much while other charges had increased, that the farmer was now getting only 70 per cent. of what he got when the good old Conservative party directed the destinies of the nation and held the profiteers in check. Mr. King countered by pointing to the magnificent crop garnered in the West this year, a crop that was never equalled under the blighting rule of a Tory government, and a crop that was marketed in a manner so efficient that "the government is entitled to take some credit" for it. As for the difficulties faced by the government, why, they were all legacies left by its blundering and muddling predecessors.

Both old parties having thus got Providence on their side, and proved that each was positively incapable of managing the affairs of the country, it was left for Mr. Forke to get down to brass tacks and look at realities, which he did without wasting a word. He stated plainly what the Progressive party expected the government to do and promised support in the doing of it. Promises have been made by the Liberal party before, and as the West is acutely aware, they remained promises. If Mr. King improves upon the record of the Liberal party in this respect and lives up to his promises, he is assured of the support of the Progressives, and he will need it, for all the signs point to a real fight on the tariff question before the session is over. The forces of protection are gathering strength to oppose any tariff reduction that will amount to anything, and in some cases to press for increases. There is by no means unanimity in the Liberal party on the question of tariff reductions, and if the government goes as far as presaged in the Speech from the Throne, there may be some interesting developments at Ottawa.

Read the Contract

During the last few weeks many thousands of sample contracts have been sent out by the Manitoba Wheat Pool Committee for distribution to farmers throughout the country, and presumably, the same thing has been done by the pools in the other two provinces. These sample contracts cost the pool good money for printing and distribution, and the cost is not incurred, and the work done without a very definite purpose. These contracts are distributed in order that the farmers might know clearly what the pool is and what obligations are undertaken by the signers of the contract. It is intended that these contracts should be read and considered by the farmers at their leisure so that they may be prepared when the canvasser calls upon them for their signatures to the document.

Every wheat pool contract issued by the various pools in the United States bears the words, where the person signs, "Read, considered and signed at . . ." the signer

thereby declaring that he has read and considered the contract before signing it. In addition many of the contracts carry in prominent type, above the dotted line where the grower signs, the words, "Do not sign without reading."

It is one of the weaknesses of human nature that men are prone to sign documents without having a clear idea of their contents. The admonition to read the contract before signing it is all the more necessary in the case of these co-operative undertakings because loyalty to the association is an indispensable element of success. The contract is one of a series and the series must be maintained if the association is to live. Disagreeing with the contract after it has been signed and seeking relief by breaking it is not co-operation, and the pool demands the fullest form of co-operation.

Farmers, therefore, should make it their business to secure a sample copy of the contract. They should read it and study it carefully. It has been printed and distributed by the pool for that special purpose. If they do not understand any part of it they should ask those conducting the campaign to explain it to them. They should not hesitate to ask questions; the central office of the pool can be reached with the aid of a three-cent stamp. There will be little fear for the future of the pool if the contract signers have full knowledge of what they agree to do in co-operation with each other.

A Rejected Offer

The Dominion government's offer to supply between 4,000 and 5,000 young dairy cattle to re-stock the farms in Cheshire, where cattle by the thousands have been slaughtered to stop the epidemic of foot and mouth disease, has been rejected by the British government. Although, as befitted a Labor representative, Right Hon. Noel Buxton maintained that he was a good free trader, as minister of agriculture he realized the necessity of preserving the high standard of British cattle, and he was afraid that if the importation of dairy cattle were permitted the British standard might be lowered.

There is, perhaps, another explanation. The farmers of Cheshire certainly need new dairy stock. The value of the cattle slaughtered, estimated in the terms of the compensation paid, is in the neighborhood of \$14,000,000. When the Canadian offer was made a meeting of Cheshire farmers was held and it was decided that the government be asked to permit the special importation of dairy cattle from Canada. It was stated at the meeting that 40,000 animals were required to stock the farms in the county of Cheshire alone. The decision to accept the offer of Canada was on a majority vote. Even with the necessity staring them in the face there were farmers who objected to the importation of Canadian cattle, and one speaker said that if they once allowed the importation they would never be able to get it stopped, and the effect would be to reduce the value of British cattle. The organized British farmers are strongly opposed to such importation.

So, free trader as he is, Mr. Buxton stands by the protectionism of the British farmer. He follows the precedents set by his predecessors in office. Cheshire may need dairy cattle, but the bulk of the farmer vote is opposed to the importation of dairy cattle. When the British people realize that this action may raise the price of some food-

stuffs Mr. Buxton may have some difficulty in persuading them that his course is in accordance with Labor principles.

Another Reparations Failure

Another of the methods of collecting reparations from Germany has been practically abandoned by the British government. By an arrangement made in 1921 the importer of goods from Germany into Great Britain deducted from the invoice price of the goods 26 per cent. and paid it to the British customs department, the German government agreeing to pay the amount so deducted to the German exporter. Last November the German government announced that it could no longer carry out the arrangement, and in consequence the German exporter insisted upon the full price of the goods from the British importer while the latter had still to pay the 26 per cent. to the British government. In other words since last November there has been for all practical purposes, a protective duty of 26 per cent. imposed on all German imports into Great Britain, or to put it in another way, the British people have been paying the reparations which the German people should pay.

The MacDonald government, on February 24, reduced the levy to 5 per cent. though it is not plain why even that modest levy should remain unless it has been made a straight customs duty, a policy which would contrast significantly with the general policy of the Labor government. Thus there goes overboard one more of the many plans that have been tried to get reparations out of Germany without making an effort to help Germany into the position where she could make the payments. Reports indicate that the international commission, which is now looking into the question of reparation payments, will succeed where up to now there has been nothing but disappointment and failure.

An Eastern Criticism

While admitting that the condition of the agricultural industry is "unfavorable," the Montreal Gazette, one of the staunchest supporters of special privilege, takes exception to the program of reforms which a delegation from the Council of Agriculture will press upon the Dominion government, on the ground that "for a non-partisan organization" the proposals are "fairly controversial," that "the point of view is sectional and in no sense national" and the program is "inconsistent."

Tariff reduction, the Gazette says, would bring advantages to "one class and one industry." When the Gazette vehemently condemns the small reductions that have been made in the duties on British woolens, how many classes and how many industries is it speaking for? When it wants the duties on woolens raised so that the price paid by the user of woolens may also be raised, is its "point of view" sectional or national? In the woolen textile industry there are 6,600 people employed. The Gazette would raise the price of woolens to 8,000,000 people in order that 6,600 might gain. Is that sectional or national point of view?

As between the advocates of low and high tariff the sectionalism is all with the advocates of high tariff. They represent and speak for class privilege; they want something for a few for which the many must pay. The advocates of tariff reform ask that the many be not exploited for the bene-

fit of the few. If that is not a truly national point of view then a national point of view on any question is an impossibility.

The proposals of the council with regard to the utilization of the national credit to provide intermediate and long-term agricultural credits, and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, the Gazette finds to be inconsistent with the demand for economy in public administration. The Gazette is confusing economy with parsimony. Wise expenditure may be real economy and an expenditure which is calculated to facilitate and stimulate the betterment of western agriculture can rightly be regarded as both wise and consistent with economical administration.

For the rest the Gazette seems to be under the impression that because the Council of Agriculture has "proclaimed that it is not a political organization," therefore, it ought not to express opinions on public questions of a controversial nature, which in effect means, that it ought not to express opinions on any kind of public question. No doubt that would be quite satisfactory to the Gazette and the interests it speaks for, but inasmuch as the council represents the organized farmers of the country it will continue, as in the past, to put forward their views, and to champion such reforms as in the collective opinion of the farmers are necessary, not only for the progress of agriculture but for the progress of the nation.

How Hamilton Thinks

The Hamilton Board of Trade wants an increase in the tariff. In a resolution addressed to the Dominion government, this institution says that Canadian industries are being badly crippled, and in some cases forced to close their doors because of depreciated currencies which enable countries in Europe to manufacture at low costs and thus

unfairly compete with Canadian industries. Because of this condition, the resolution says, there are 3,000 unemployed in Hamilton. Therefore the federal government should increase the tariff and thus bring back industrial prosperity.

One of the speakers at this meeting said, according to the Canadian Press report: "The proposal to lower the tariff on agricultural implements is just a sop to the West. We are entitled to fight for our rights just the same as the people of the West. I believe in the Laurier policy of protection. Canada prospered under it."

The touch about the "Laurier policy of protection" is interesting as indicating the attitude of many eastern Liberals, but it is not so important as the attitude revealed toward the West in these remarks, which, it may be noted, are but typical of eastern protectionist remarks in general. The speaker apparently does not realize that the "rights" he claims for Hamilton are "rights" to tax the whole of the agricultural industry of the country for the benefit or assumed benefit of Hamilton. A right involves a duty, so according to the Hamilton philosophy it is the duty of the agricultural industry to pay this tax and pay it pleasantly.

To borrow the language of eastern protectionists when referring to the condition of western agriculture, it is unfortunate that manufacturing is suffering from a depression and that there should be a large number of unemployed, but if it is right to tax the country by means of a tariff to give relief to manufacturing, by the same reasoning would it not also be right to tax the country to secure relief for agriculture? If manufacturing has a right to be shielded from depressing economic conditions, has not agriculture a similar right? The manufacturers can be shielded by a tariff; agri-

culture cannot. What then does the Hamilton Board of Trade propose to do to secure for agriculture the relief it considers manufacturing is entitled to by right? It doesn't propose to do anything. Agriculture has not only to bear with all the ills of a world-wide economic depression and the low prices consequent upon lack of purchasing power in Europe, but is to be taxed by higher prices at home to put the manufacturing industry above the effects of these adverse conditions. This is what the Hamilton Board of Trade regards as a "right." Queer, would be a mild way of describing the kind of thinking they indulge in down at Hamilton.

Editorial Notes

High protectionists in the United States are "pointing with pride" to the statistics of trade which show that the Fordney-McCumber tariff has not diminished imports but that on the contrary imports have increased. A study made by New York bankers interested in foreign trade, shows that the people in 1923 paid \$500,000,000 more for imported goods than they would have paid for the same goods imported before the new tariff went into effect. Prices on goods which were not dutiable in 1922 but dutiable in 1923, went up 40 per cent. Tariffs do not always keep out imports, but they certainly make the people pay more for them, and in addition, pay more for the same kind of goods made at home.

It is reported that the British government may accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the world court of justice. If it does it will be the first great power to put justice above national interest and to definitely repudiate the old maxim: "My country, right or wrong."



But the Maiden is Coy

Mike, of the Royal Mounted

By Francis Dickie

LEAD dogs, like great musicians, are born, not made. To the Eskimo and Indian residing in the vast wilderness stretches of the Canadian northland, lead dogs are more precious than gold, for even though the wheel dog

be lazy, or some of the rest of the team be lacking of brain, all such handicaps will be offset when the team strains at the traces behind a trained, experienced, and thinking leader.

Should you chance to travel among the Eskimos and Indians of the Hudson Bay district, you might purchase ordinary train dogs for from two and a half to ten dollars in trade, not money; which means so many pounds of tobacco, flour, bacon, tea, or perhaps rounds of ammunition. But to buy a leader! That is a task! The native, especially the Eskimo, may be poor, may be even hungry, but he will seldom part with this member of his team. If he does, it is only for some very precious thing of the white man's, such as a rifle—and it must be a good one.

There is good reason for this. Such a wise animal, like the before-mentioned musician, besides being the result of careful selection, is the product of months of pains-taking training, begun while the dog still moved with infantile canine roll. It has probably been selected from out of a dozen litters, for of only the finest stock are lead dogs made. Theirs is the keenest mind, the one most susceptible to impressions, the one which learns and stores away the lore of the trail. Too, leaders are more powerful of build, faster of movement, quicker with deadly slashing bite than the rest of the team, enabling them to keep in subjection those they lead. Thus a lead dog in the Canadian northland is above all things most valued by the men dwelling therein.

This the members of the first mounted police force to take up residence in the Hudson Bay region in 1903 learned upon their arrival. But after some little time, by enjoyment and high prices, they managed to secure from the Indians and Eskimos sufficient dogs for their needs. Of the two detachments that settled in 1903, the half dozen men comprising that at Fort Churchill were more fortunate than their companions in having, to begin with, a lead dog named Mike, which the commandant had picked up on the Labrador coast during the voyage to these regions.

Mike was a three-year-old dog, strong of frame, a Labrador husky. Yet, though all the physical characteristics of wolfish ancestors showed in his make-up, Mike was strangely different from the usual suspicious, treacherous, snapping train dog. Somewhere, far back, making itself felt through many generations of his family tree, a strain of finer blood had been infused by some "outside" dog, fine product of highest civilization. It showed in Mike in his liking for human companionship; in his permitting himself to be petted by men of the post, actions diametrically opposed to true husky nature. In spite of all these things, Mike was a husky when among his kind. He fought and brought into subjection six other dogs of the team which police succeeded in buying from the natives. Mike was a born leader, both physically and mentally. From that day early puppyhood when his Eskimo owner had placed a miniature harness upon him and tied one end of the single trace to a firmly driven stake upon the Arctic tundra, it had been instinct in Mike to serve. Too, like all well-trained sleigh dogs, he had had it drilled into him not to bite through the trace. This training is a fine art with the aborigines of the Hudson Bay Labrador districts.



When Mike was a few weeks old he was fitted with a miniature harness much like the shoulder braces sometimes worn by round-shouldered men. The end of the harness came to about the middle of his back. Here a single trace—the Eskimo uses only one—extended from it. Thus rigged out, and with one end tied to a peg driven out upon the tundra, Mike's training began. With short legs supporting shambling body fat and fur, his puppy ambition to see the world took form in the beginning of a journey. But this was sadly cut short. With a sharp jerk the trace drew tight when he reached the end of its tether. Instinct bade him pull. Pudgy legs dug in, his every nerve and sinew strained to pull himself free. For several minutes he struggled, pulling from every angle, without avail. Mike was of the wolf dog breed; in his yet immature brain there still lurked some of the instinctive, age-old wisdom of his kind. His strength exhausted, cunning came to his aid. A still, small voice within whispered sage counsel. "Why, you stupid fellow, what are you straining so hard for? That thing which holds you is strong only when you pull against it. Where are your sharp little teeth?"

So cunning spoke. Mike set back. Out of his funny little eyes he surveyed the thong appraisingly. Then his mouth opened, the baby fangs closed upon it.

But what was this? With a yelp the puppy let go, for descending upon him came a whiplash in the hands of his Eskimo master. The wise trainer had been watching. As long as the pup tugged he had made no move, but at the first attempt to cut the trace he was upon his canine pupil, meeting out harsh punishment.

In the days that followed, when Mike spent hours pegged out upon the tundra, many things were impinged upon his slowly developing mentality. He came to know that it was good to tug upon the trace—good at least in that it brought no punishment. And always with the biting of his trace came a beating, so slowly, but irrevocably, did his mind associate pain with this action, until he no longer attempted it. In the years to come the memory of this early training remained, causing him always to strain at the trace.

One thing that Mike in his superior wisdom did learn was how to throw himself out of his harness. The Eskimo, using one trace on each dog, fastens the end to a main toggle on the sleigh. In this way the team, when in motion, spread out fanwise, each one exerting his strength individually upon his own trace. Of these traces the leader's is of course the longest, allowing him first position. This method of driving permitted Mike to put into practice his trick of getting out of the harness. Running at full speed, he would suddenly diverge sharply to one side and come to a dead stop. The rest of the team, sweeping forward, naturally carried the end of his trace over his back and exerted pressure on the collar, when Mike, by a peculiar twisting of neck and body, was able to free himself. He had learned this trick long before he came to Fort Churchill to serve the mounted police. He did it only on rare occasions when seized by some sudden come whim, and not often enough to count against his value as a leader. So the men, because of their

fondness for him, came to allow him these occasional lapses from duty.

II.

Inspector Rodney, officer commanding Fort Churchill mounted police detachment, sat in his office looking out over the frozen expanse of desolation stretching away from the shore of the bay to the tree line beyond. It was a fair and windless day. The inspector, noting this, decided upon a couple of days' hunting. Following the thought, he arose and went in search of Dr. Mortimer, the police surgeon. In an hour the sled was loaded. As they were about to depart Sergeant Nicklin, second in command, accompanied by the rest of the detachment, came in with the other dog team drawing a load of firewood. Seeing the party about to depart, Nicklin came forward, enquiringly. A short time previously he had gone hunting with the doctor as companion, upon which occasion he had noticed that the doctor was one of those unfortunate persons utterly lacking in the sense of orientation. Inspector Rodney he knew was also a poor man in the wilderness. With this in mind, Nicklin, much experienced in woodcraft and travelling in Arctic regions, ventured to suggest, "Better take a native with you," knowing that with an Eskimo along the men stood no chance of becoming lost.

But Rodney, inexperienced though he was to wilderness ways, was an egotistical autoocrat. Considering the sergeant's advice in the light of presumption on the part of an inferior officer, he did not deign to answer. He merely called loudly, "Dueet—sizzz," to the dogs the Eskimo word for starting.

It was the intention of the hunters to make camp where the caribou usually passed, a point some twenty miles from the post. The going being heavy, both men travelled ahead, breaking trail for the dogs with their snowshoes. Thus moving in front, they covered some ten miles before they noticed that their tent and provisions had slipped from the sleigh, badly loaded by the inexperienced doctor. It was already two o'clock in the afternoon in a region where darkness came at four. Not knowing how far back the lost articles might be, they decided to unload what they had. This done, the inspector proceeded to make camp, while the doctor turned the dogs and started back to recover the tent and grub.

Presently the darkness began to fall with an earliness unusual even for this northerly point. Now and then, as they ran, the dogs whined apprehensively, knowing with the prescience of wilderness creatures of the coming blizzard. Thinking they were homeward bound, Mike, wise old leader that he was, quickened his lope to a gallop, and the seven dogs settled down to the rhythmically swinging, mile-devouring stride of the running wolf pack.

Quickly the lost dunnage came into view along the trail. As the sleigh reached it, the doctor called "A-aaaaa," and, obedient to the Eskimo command, the team halted.

Swinging the load upon the sleigh, the man started to turn the team. As he did so a faint little wind came sighing through the trees, stirring

the snow and setting into motion the silent evergreens. Hearing it and with the fear of the blizzard in his heart, Mike balked, whined wistfully, and turned once more in the direction of the fort. Mortimer swung his whip. The seven dogs cringed under its biting sting. Always had they bent to the will of man, to the tune of this snapping scourge that sent burning pain even through their thick hides. Now, reluctantly, the dogs turned away from the haven of the post; with dragging steps they began back-tracking into the face of the coming storm. Again the advance guard of the blizzard came swooping down the aisle of dying day, a long moaning note that hurled little flurries of snow from overburdened branches and sent the stunted pines to whispering. The sky bowl crept closer to earth, seeming almost to hug the swaying tops of the evergreens creaking warningly in agitated air as yet but a breeze. Then the mother of all winds, nurtured and strong from the frozen desolation that lies forever about the apex of the pole, sent forth her battalion on battalion of icy blasts. Sweeping for endless miles across the frozen tundra, the wind leaped upon the tree line and the moving man and dogs. The snow, a moment ago serenely still, became all in an instant a flying, chaotic mass. With startling suddenness the wind increased from a ten-mile breeze to a twenty-mile blow, then thirty, then forty, and faster and faster till it drove along a mile-a-minute gale. Under the pressure of the wind, the snow leaped from bank and bush and barren stretch, an ever thickening mass, rotating and resistless it moved, obliterating all the visible world. The dogs cowered and would have lain down and curled up in the snow until the storm had spent itself, but with curse and lash the doctor drove them on.

Suddenly the wind ceased blowing against them. It came from every direction. Wind met wind and shrieked and roared and threw the snow now in the man's face, now down his neck. With the wind no longer coming from one direction, which had assured him of the correctness of his movements, the doctor became bewildered. Riding on

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The Radio on the Farm



A Late Winter Sunset on the Prairie

TRULY the dream of yesterday is the accepted reality of today. We have scarcely recovered from our surprise at the coming of the automobile, then the airplane, when an equally marvellous achievement of science—the radio, demonstrates how rapidly and in how many ways man is winning dominion over space.

Quite a number of adults today can remember a few of the old folks of half a generation ago, who declared, when their friends tried to entice them to step into an automobile and take their first ride in it, that they would never "set foot inside that new fangled contraption" as long as they lived. Many of those same old people lived to see the day when they were persuaded to ride in autos, yes, even to drive them. They sat in comfort and in peace of mind in those swiftly-moving vehicles, and were whisked along at a rate of speed they never dreamed they would travel except on a train. In one day they made a journey which in pioneer days it took them weeks to make. The son of the man, who gazed in astonishment at the appearance of the first automobile to make its appearance in the neighboring town or village, has today a son or daughter who is quite willing to explain to interested listeners the mysteries and wonders of the radio. If the listener has not kept in touch with recent developments in science he might think that his informant is talking in a language unknown to himself. Such unfamiliar terms to the uninitiated as: wave length, aerial, amplification factor, hook-up, rheostats and potentiometers, are used with a familiarity, which to say the least is a bit bewildering.

Has Come to Stay

The radio has come to stay. Possibly no other invention of modern day science will mean so much to life in rural communities, especially where distances between large centres of population is great and where many must of necessity live far from the culture, the educational and social advantages of those large centres. The family in the farm house may now sit quietly at home on a cold winter's evening and enjoy lectures, concerts and public speeches given by the best talent that is to be procured. They are assured of good programs if they have a receiving set which is capable of picking up the

The Air is Full of a Number of Things for Our Entertainment That Are To Be Had for the Taking--

By Amy J. Roe

various broadcasting stations scattered over Canada and the United States.

Just recently a letter from a country reader friend, in Manitoba, reached the editorial desk of *The Guide*. The writer of the letter is fully convinced that the radio serves a real need in rural life. "How many people," he asked, "from either town or country have heard President Coolidge, or the late ex-president Woodrow Wilson give an address? We have, and that without stirring out of a room in our own home. There is no reason why every farmer in Western Canada who has a radio might not do as we are doing. We have had lectures, concerts, addresses by able men that alone were worth the price of the receiving set. I firmly expect to see the time when every farm house will be equipped with a radio set the same as today it has the telephone. If a man does not want to pay for an expensive set a good serviceable set can be made by the average handy boy after a little study. We have a simple tube set that reaches over most of the United States and Canada."

From a man who has lived for 40 years on a farm near Gainsboro, Saskatchewan, came another letter telling from experience the value of the radio. "The radio supplies a long felt want on the farm—it helps to banish isolation. We have an aerial 100 feet in length and pick up practically all the broadcasting stations on the North American continent."

"What stations have you got in touch with?" asked the writer of this article, of a young farmer from southwestern Manitoba, who has had a radio set in his home for the last two months. He answered by giving a long list of well known centres, 60 stations in all, from 46 different cities. He is busy experimenting with a comparatively cheap set, which he claims is so simple that any boy could make and which would not cost more than \$65 when complete. To give some idea of large territory from which he was able to draw entertainment, here are just a few of the cities he mentioned: Chicago, Los Angeles, Edmonton, Calgary,

Regina, Winnipeg, Ames, Washington, New York, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Buffalo, St. Louis. Taking into consideration the fact that there is fairly strong competition between the cities broadcasting to surpass each other with the quality of the entertainment supplied over the radio it is not hard to believe that the owner of such a receiving set would spend some very enjoyable evenings "listening-in."

Variety of Entertainment

Someone has said that "The radio demonstrates the one well known exception where the public gets something for nothing, and the best of its kind at that." Certainly the air, in these days, carries a variety of entertainment, that is to be had for the taking. Each broadcasting station, according to government regulations, uses a different wave length, so the radio fan may pick and chose the type of entertainment he wishes. If he is looking for something educational he can tune in on the lecture of a university professor in some distant city, if he is seeking concert music there is plenty of it supplied from a large number of stations.

On Sunday, the farmer and his family can listen in to the church service of a neighboring city. They can hear the sermon and hear the choir and congregation sing. That is something that makes a very strong appeal to those who live in outlying districts where it is impossible to have church services of any kind during the winter months.

If the farmer is selling grain or livestock he has the satisfaction of getting the last minute prices over the radio every day at noon. That will help him to judge the best time to put his farm produce on the market. He can listen in every Friday afternoon at one o'clock in the afternoon or every Thursday evening at eight, to a lecture by one of the professors of the Manitoba Agricultural College, or to a professor from the University of Saskatchewan, on some phase of agriculture. He can thus get information that will be a great assistance to him in his operations on the farm.

If there is a member of the family

who is of a studious turn of mind and wishes to better his education can make good use of the radio. The Manitoba broadcasting station which is operated by the Manitoba telephone system has made a very progressive step and has been carrying on for nearly a year now a regular university lecture every Friday evening. These lectures have covered a wide range of subjects from architecture to zoology. About a week ago another step in the same direction was made and now every Monday afternoon a lecture is given by a university professor. The course selected first was French. It is not within the bounds of possibility a dream for the future of students in the country studying university subjects at home and getting lectures from the best teachers in the land, over the radio.

Speeches of Prominent Men

When David Lloyd George spoke in Winnipeg, the most westerly point reached on his recent visit to Canada, a large "invisible audience" listened in to the speech of the noted Englishman. Many churches, halls and private homes had amplifiers installed and large crowds of people were able to hear from the one receiving set. When Aaron Sapiro, the Californian co-operative grain marketing expert debated with Dr. Magill, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, at Saskatoon, recently, as again when Mr. Sapiro spoke to a large crowd that filled Winnipeg's largest public hall that invisible audience scattered all over Western Canada and the United States listened. From Welwyn, Saskatchewan, came a letter telling of the Winnipeg meeting, was written by a man who has a radio set installed in his home, and on the afternoon of that day had invited a number of friends in to listen to Mr. Sapiro's lecture. "We hear every word plainly. I consider Mr. Sapiro one of the best speakers we have ever heard over the radio. We used a loud speaker and we all heard his speech distinctly." To be able to hear speeches from public men representing all shades of political opinion, to be able to hear some of the leading financiers of the North American Continent speak on the business they have built up, to hear social workers and leading medical men lecture is surely education of the right type.

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Saskatchewan's Woman Explorer

Expert Ceramist Discovers Valuable Clays—Long and Persistent Search Reveals Possibilities for the Future—By Margaret M. Speechly

TEEN years ago how many people had heard of the wealth lying under the ground in southern Saskatchewan? Few, to be sure.

About that time surveyors reported the presence of valuable clays but had neither time nor equipment to determine the qualities and extent of the deposits. Then came the world war and the consequent diversion of expert knowledge from peaceful pursuits to those of war.

Even though the huge conflict overshadowed everything else, the news of Saskatchewan's dormant wealth spread from one person to another. Adventurous spirits went so far as to erect factories, some of which are still operating, while others met a disastrous end. Just about then, the romantic figure of Miss Helen Pachal appeared on the horizon. While teaching in Regina she heard the various reports that were floating around and became intensely interested in the situation.

Now, in order that you may understand why this news had a fascination for Miss Pachal, let me take you back

a few years. Essentially a westerner, Miss Pachal spent the early part of her life in Winnipeg, later going with her parents to their ranch in Saskatchewan. Here it was that she became thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties of pioneer life as well as with its freedom. In discussing her girlhood, Miss Pachal explained how she "had to go away to school because there was none close at hand. I used to think nothing of walking 12 miles home on Fridays," she continued. Little did this hardy prairie daughter dream what excellent training this was for her future wanderings and explorations.

Later she went further afield to secure more advanced instruction. Like every wise person, Miss Pachal had a hobby, and hers happened to be the study of china. Owing to her ability to speak more than one language, she learned a good deal from New Canadians conversant with methods used in famous European potteries. From every other available source she added to her store of information.

Even though she amassed a large fund of knowledge, Miss Pachal longed for still more, so she applied for admission as a student in the New York State University. However, the department she wished to enter kept its doors closed to women, even of American birth. Eventually, through quiet persistence, she, a British subject, was permitted to study ceramics, which by the way is the science and art of pottery making. The word is pronounced *ser-am-iks* with the accent on the second syllable.

The News Spreads

In the course of time after becoming fully equipped with professional ceramic knowledge, this enterprising young woman went into the china business, sometime later returning to teach in the land of her birth. One day as she worked with pottery molds in Regina, stray remarks about the clays in the south of the province made her pause and think. After making further enquiries about these deposits she determined to explore them herself.

I think most of us would hesitate to attempt such an undertaking alone and on foot, but fortified with expert knowledge and a thorough acquaintance with

prairie life, it had no terrors for this enterprising explorer. Garbed in a prospector's outfit she set out on her unusual quest full of hope. In describing her experiences, Miss Pachal said: "When going a long distance I often had to take supplies with me, but otherwise I had my meals anywhere I could get them. At night I slept in farm houses, in granaries and sometimes out in the open. Getting up with the sun I commenced work early and continued my journeyings until dark. During the several summers I was examining Saskatchewan clays it was necessary for me to walk thousands of miles back and forth across the bare prairie under the scorching sun. As I went along I took pains to make notes on the formation of the land from the standpoint of a ceramist, and was able

ware clays will never make dinner sets," she explained, "so I kept on searching for something better. It was not an easy job to locate a deposit containing china clays, because the formation of the earth's surface in that part of the country is very peculiar. Owing to disturbances underneath, during the past millions of years and to the action of glaciers, the outer crust of the earth has become considerably changed. Instead of being reasonably regular a person never knows how far she will have to dig down. Although I felt all along that there must be some good china clay in Saskatchewan, I labored for quite a time and walked great distances before finding the right materials."

China Clays at Last

There came an eventful day, however, when this untiring explorer did discover the thing she had searched for so long and faithfully but even when she had made various tests on the spot, she could not be sure whether it was a real "find" or not. The only way of determining the quality of the clays was to put them through a number of ceramic tests, so Miss



Miss Pachal at work with her china moulds. Articles of different types made from Saskatchewan's china clays can be seen in the background.

to definitely inform the government that there were, as reported, extensive deposits of clays suitable for making stoneware (crock, etc.) I collected a large number of samples and in the winter examined them for the government. Later I was asked to go to New York to make further tests upon them. The results of these investigations also proved that the clays in the south of the province are of great value."

Varied Uses For Clays

In a recent report Professor Worcester, of the University of Saskatchewan, states that many of the clays can, either wholly or in part, be used for manufacturing white ware, granite ware, electric porcelain, sanitary ware (bathroom fixtures), wall and floor tile, yellow ware, stoneware, sewer pipe, hollow ware, terra cotta, roofing tile, locomotive tile, stove linings, fireproofing, fire bricks and shapes. Surely with such wealth as this at our very doors the future of the pottery industry has unlimited possibilities.

On enquiring how she secured samples, Miss Pachal told me that she "carried a pick and an augur for boring down to the necessary depth. Sometimes I had to blast with dynamite, and on one occasion had to shovel 125 tons of earth in order to get the clay I wanted."

The whole time that Miss Pachal was traversing the southern part of the province her experienced eyes were looking out for materials suitable for making fine china. "You know, stone-



This shows what can be done with very limited equipment. When up-to-date machinery is installed, still finer china will be produced.

Pachal, with a great deal of labor, shipped many samples to the nearest factory, which was some distance away.

The work so far had been tremendous but in reality it had only begun, for with very limited equipment at her disposal the experiments took months of practically endless toil. Fired with enthusiasm she tackled the job and succeeded in proving to her own satisfaction that the clays were suitable for making china. Then she sent samples to experts who had modern equipment at hand, and received reports saying that the clays possessed unusual qualities. In addition a famous British firm investigated the deposit and confirmed all other statements concerning the clays.

Knowing comparatively little about china clays, I asked this enthusiastic ceramist for a few details. "A china clay deposit," she explained, "was originally a granite rock, which during millions of years has gradually cooled and has become compressed until it was no longer granite but china clay. The change was very gradual during the ages, but it was none the less complete. The size of the deposit depends entirely upon the extent of the original rock which accounts for one being quite small and another several acres in size. The age of the clay or the number of millions of years that it has been changing has a lot to do with its quality. You know how brittle Japanese wares are? Well, that is due to the

fact that their china clays are a few million years too young.

Clays of Right Age

"The Saskatchewan china clays have the advantage of being of the right age," Miss Pachal continued. "They also possess the much-sought-after ivory tint, and the quality of translucency or partial transparency, a combination hard to find. They resemble very largely the world-famous clays dug from the pit of Bolech in Ireland, which was severely damaged during the recent political disturbances. Our clays are unusual in that they are 'self-contained'. This means that they possess all the necessary ingredients and require no additions. Even in Europe there are very few self-contained clays, so the large potteries have to import the missing substances from Norway and elsewhere. The glaze for china can also be found within our own borders, as there are plentiful supplies in the region of the Lake of the Woods. In addition, tests have shown that our Saskatchewan china clays vitrify easily, shrink evenly with the least possible warp and their tensile strength is excellent."

While discussing the commercial possibilities, Miss Pachal said, "It has been proved beyond doubt that with the proper machinery and other modern equipment, fine china similar to Limoges or other famous wares can be produced from Saskatchewan china clays. These well-known types of china do not refer to any particular clays, but to the formula used by the potteries of Limoges or of England. In Canada last year we imported from other countries no less than \$9,000,000 worth of china. I know we can make our own when this industry is developed as there is sufficient clay to last for generations. Then, beside supplying our own needs, we shall probably find a good customer in Australia, who would rather purchase from us than from the orientals."

Difficulties in the Way

When Miss Pachal was satisfied that the clays she discovered were really suitable for china-making she set to work to show what

could be done with them. The main difficulty was the lack of equipment, but she managed to rent an empty factory, though even this was far from ideal because it was not built for china making. Nothing daunted, however, she worked from early morning till late at night making vases, bulb bowls, cups and saucers, teapots, ornaments, and many other things, besides training workers at the same time. Eventually she had ready for the public an exhibit consisting of hundreds of articles. These pieces, some of which you see in the illustration, will in the future be very valuable due to the fact that they were the first to be made from Saskatchewan clays. Miss Pachal is offering these for sale at very low prices so that westerners may be able to secure some of the first pieces for themselves.

Miss Pachal was invited to give demonstrations of pottery-making at the recent Exposition of Western Farm Products in Winnipeg, at which large crowds were attracted to her booth. She has also been requested by the Dominion government to demonstrate at the British Empire Exhibition to be held this summer at Wembley, near London, England.

In this article it is impossible to fully describe Miss Pachal's experiences but it is hoped that it may arouse interest in the future of ceramics in the West.

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1-24

The Best Social Evening

First Prize Letter

THE occasion of the most popular social evening we have had for years arose out of a spirit of rivalry. The Ladies' Aid had just concluded their special concert, and admittedly, it was a great success. They had done it all by themselves, and that fact led some of the foremost spirits of our baseball club to wager they could excel the ladies. We thought of our splendid supper and said that would be where the boys would meet their Waterloo.

The boys called a meeting, chose committees to arrange program, advertising and accommodation and supper. It had to be the best concert ever, not a lady in the game at all, and it was at once the talk of the community.

The boys chose two dialogues that called for six women and the most debonair of the young men had to learn to impersonate the fair sex. Songs, drills, a complete negro band of minstrels, were got up to perfection. All rehearsals, getting up the costumes, were done by men alone, and one of the big jokes of the evening was guessing who were impersonating the lady characters. Two papers, humorous and educational, entitled, The Emancipation of Man, and Economically Speaking, Are Women Essential? were exceedingly popular. Sixteen young men who had never before been on the platform, figured in one dialogue. It was a Breach of Promise case, and so well was it done that they were invited to repeat it at adjoining centres.

A hat-trimming contest was more mirth provoking than the boys ever dreamed possible, but the ladies candidly gave them credit and reserved judgment till it came time to serve supper. We don't know to this day the exact source or origin of the appetizing cakes, pies, delicious deserts, ices, that the boys served up to the bewildered crowd. We knew we had a few good cooks of the male persuasion, but not a word could the ladies learn as to who made any particular cake. Enough that it was a supper that surpassed anything we ever had, and served in faultless style. One amusing event was the passing around of a special cake among the ladies with the usual charms, button, ring, thimble and nickel. The fate of the recipient of each being recorded on the school blackboard. In another cake a charm was hidden and ten cents charged for a guess as to what it was, the winner taking the cake. This was a money-maker and a new idea for the ladies.

We often talk of this concert and that, but everyone is agreed that the baseball boys put on the best social evening ever known in our community.—Thos. W. Wood, Cordova, Man.

A Ghostly Affair

Second Prize Letter

IN this community of Pilot Mound, although we have had many enjoyable social events during the last few months, I think that by far the best social evening was spent on Hallowe'en, under the auspices of our local Women's Institute, in the Foresters Hall, it being the place where dances, plays or any social affairs on a large scale are held.

This social was discussed by the September meeting of the Women's Institute, and it was decided that a program would be prepared and carried out by some of the members, the object being that of raising money for the rest-room fund.

Talk was in the air of buying a new rest room and to do so funds were as badly needed as the rest room. So committees were appointed, and work of a different nature allotted to each

In January, The Guide announced a contest, offering prizes to its readers for the best letters on: Our Best Social Evening. The response was very gratifying. The judges have awarded the prizes and the prize-winning letters are published on this page. More of the letters in this contest will be published later as many of them are extremely interesting and will afford many novel ideas for programs suitable for entertainments for rural communities. Although this contest is closed anyone who wishes may write The Guide a letter describing a successful social evening which has been held in any community. It is a good idea to let others know that you are very much alive and having some good times occasionally.

The judges are still at work upon the other contests: How We Spent Christmas; The Best Money-Making Event We Have Had, and How We Put on a Play. Winners of prizes in these last three contests will be notified by letter as the winning letters may not be published till later in the year.

one, with orders to begin operations as soon as possible. The members who had been chosen to take part in the entertainment program got busy right away, had practices a few times weekly and rehearsals at the homes of the different members. Most enjoyable times were spent at these practices, especially when driving by car to the homes of the country members who were taking part.

Hallowe'en came, and the hall was all appropriately decorated for the occasion, the decorations being most fitting for such a night, and spoke well of the work done by the decoration committee. Great credit was due the members of it for the time given and manner in which they had carried out their scheme of yellow and black.

Instead of entering in the usual manner, people were told to "go through the basement." There one encountered all kinds of ghosts and spooky creatures, making fantastic figures in the dim glow which the lights gave out that night—which also seemed to fall in with the Hallowe'en spirit and only burned dimly.

When we arrived at the main floor of the hall, after successfully emerging from the underground passage where ghosts and phantoms held sway, we were greeted by more spooks or witches, who demanded our entrance fee. This being given we were at liberty to roam around the hall and try if we could to pick out our friends who were dressed in their various costumes of witches, ghosts, black cats, and such creatures as haunt places on Hallowe'en. Sometimes we were successful!

However, we roamed around and discovered, hidden among the decorations, a candy stall, which was presided over by a ghost, who was assisted by a sprightly elf. Their wares were most temptingly displayed and were quickly and profitably disposed of. Another discovery was a booth in which sat a clever witch who told anyone who cared to know their fortunes and misfortunes. She attracted a large number of the crowd which had now assembled, and some of the male sex, especially, derived great benefit from her predictions.

A few games were being played by children and adults when a notice was given that the program was about to commence. An opening chorus entitled, Mark the Merry Elves, was then sung by a group of ladies. After that a ghost story was read by one of the members, and while she was reading ghosts performed in the background, and a ukulele was being played behind the scenes, making the story appear very realistic.

The Witch Scene from Macbeth was then performed in such a good style that it was proclaimed the best feature of the whole evening's performance. The witches were suitably attired to act their parts, and the stage fittingly arranged. A cauldron had been procured for the occasion and each witch in turn donated to its contents, crooning the while, in weird and doleful sounds.

At the close of this scene a quartette of witches ably sang The House Was Haunted. Then came an important feature of the evening—the lunch—which was served in cafeteria style, but before partaking of it, a group of ladies gave an invitation to all present

by singing Cut Yourself a Piece of Cake.

Needless to say, everyone did justice to the pies and other dainties that had been donated by the members of the Institute. When lunch was over and it was discovered that the rest room fund would benefit by over a hundred dollars from the night's performance, I can

safely say that it brought to a close Our Best Social Evening.—Mrs. J. W. Walton, Pilot Mound, Man.

In An Old-Fashioned Way

Third Prize Letter

THE best social evening we have had for many a day was the party we gave for the grandfathers and grandmothers of our vicinity. Times have been hard this year and many have been the worries of the older people who have to back up the younger ones and we feel that a good social event loosens up the tightened strings and makes us happy again. Accordingly, on the 26th of January, invitations to the grandparents were sent out which read like this:

Ye Grandsire's and Grandma's Party
Ye are hereby desired to journy hither at eventye on ye twenty ninth of ye present month at ye twentieth hour, to make merry in ye olde-fashioned waye. Attyre your selfes in your most olde-fashioned garbe and leave your cares behind ye.

At the appointed hour of the day selected they came in bob-sleighs, having much sport on the way. The men were arrayed in high boots, high collars, long coats, etc., carrying clay pipes and canes. The women were dressed, some as old-fashioned old women and some as old-fashioned young women. Caps and shawls, and long skirts, and hair done in various ways, were the rule. After many jokes and much laughter over the appearance each of the other we played old-fashioned games like Jacob and Rachel, Dollar Dollar, and Proverbs. The old Jacobs and Rachels skipped around like young deer and the house fairly rang with laughter. Never before have I seen old faces take on youth and joy as they did that night. Lunch was served by our school teacher and her friend, around a long table. Many were the jokes, stories and toasts that were given, and if laughter is a good sauce, then no one had indigestion that night. All declared they had enjoyed the best time in many a day, and I am sure that ears were so completely thrown off that they will not be so burdensome again.—Mrs. C. L. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.

A "Hand" Social

OUR country is new—the neighbors are few and far between—and the most of us are in poor pecuniary circumstances. However, there is the usual schoolhouse and the primitive desire to enjoy some sociability. For "neither water, fire, nor the air we breathe, is more necessary to us than friendship."

We have no organization by way of community clubs, but a friendly understanding exists, and when we gather at one another's homes or in the schoolhouse there is a mutual fellowship of goodwill and all join in helping one another to have a pleasant time.

As a rule we serve lunch. The difficulty hitherto has been in obtaining cups, spoons and plates. Some of the kind friends would neglect to enclose utensils in their baskets—others didn't care about it because several pieces were broken last time—and then for those who had brought dishes it was always a chore seeking one's belongings amid the lunch debris, and generally, whilst the little one cry at going home time.

Then, too, we had difficulty in

Continued on Page 28

When Mother Acts as Nurse

Watchfulness Necessary—Taking Temperature and Pulse—Care in Giving Medicine—By Margaret M. Speechley

HERE is the homemaker who, at one time or another, is not called upon to care for somebody who is sick? It may only be a digestive upset that is responsible for the trouble, or it might be the "flu" or the measles, but in any case a home nurse has to use skill in bringing comfort to the unfortunate person. Watchfulness is necessary, especially with children who may be fretful without a mother realizing that they are "running a temperature." On the other hand, over-anxiety must be avoided, for there is nothing which so successfully destroys the peace of a household than a fussy person. One well-known doctor maintains that "very often a baby's worst enemy is his mother," who in worrying about little things makes herself and the baby miserable.

Much trouble and suffering is saved when a watchful home nurse puts a person to bed in time. Anyone with a heavy cold gets rid of it more quickly if he keeps warm in bed, where there is less danger of taking chills. Fetching wood or water or going to outside toilets only helps to prolong colds and runs the risk of lowering the resistance of the body so that pneumonia or other diseases may develop. A careful home nurse will see that these chances are not taken.

Get a Thermometer

The judicious use of a clinical thermometer is of great use in "catching things in time." If Mary is flushed and irritable there is a reason. If she is just plain cranky the thermometer will prove that she is not ill, while if she is "starting with something" it will give the warning that she should be popped into bed at once. No home should ever be without a thermometer, for it not only calms fears but may save much suffering and money as well. If you have not got one on hand, do not delay making the investment of a dollar or slightly more. When once you have this precious thing keep it in its case, away from children, or it will be sure to get broken.

Before taking the temperature, hold it in the right hand at the end—never by the bulb—and see that the mercury is at least two degrees below normal (98.6 degrees Fahr.). The usual method followed by doctors is to shake it down with a sharp motion of the wrist, taking care not to knock it against anything. Another way is to strike the right hand on the clenched fist of the left. When once it is safely below normal let the patient hold it under his tongue, with lips closed, for at least two minutes. When youngsters are learning how to do this they should be warned not to bite the thermometer. It is best with very small children to place it in the arm-pit, holding the arm down so that the thermometer cannot slip. Three minutes are not too long for this.

Keep the Patient in Bed

It is a wise precaution to put anyone to bed whose temperature is 100 degrees or over. Of course a few people naturally have a temperature below normal, while others register above 98.6, so in order to avoid scares it is well to find out whether you have anyone in the family who differs from the average. In the case of illness, remember that the temperature is lower in the morning than in the evening. Therefore no one should be allowed to get up for at least 24 hours after the temperature is normal, counting from 4 p.m.

After each time a thermometer is used it should be washed in a solution of boracic acid and cold water—warm or hot water makes the mercury run up



it and count the number of beats in a minute. Write it down before you forget.

One thing that a home nurse should insist upon is sufficient ventilation. Healthy people need fresh air badly enough, but those who are sick need it still more. Of course there should be no draughts, but there must be a good circulation of fresh air. Warmth is also essential, but care should be taken to avoid overloading the patient with heavy quilts. Light woolen blankets and a comforter are usually sufficient to prevent him from feeling cold. Too many clothes produce heavy perspiration that may cause a chill. A hot water bag often brings comfort, so no home should be without one.

Cleanliness Important

Sufficient attention should be given to cleanliness when a person is ill. Before each meal the hands need washing while before breakfast the face should be done as well. The regular sponge bath is not given for an hour or so after breakfast, or until such time as you think the room is warm enough. One of the best ways of inducing sleep and comfort is to give a warm sponge when the patient is restless and flushed. If only a part of the body is washed at a time there will be little danger of chilling provided the room is warm. Many a time combing a patient's hair helps to soothe her. In cases where the patient will be in bed for weeks it is always better to cut the hair than to tire her keeping it in good shape.

It is a safe rule to give only those medicines ordered by the family doctor. Never administer a dose without reading the label at least twice and allow no one to talk to you while measuring. All medicines should be shaken before using as the sediment might contain an important ingredient. In measuring always pour from the side of the bottle opposite the label so that the directions will not be blotted out. An excellent guide for a homemaker is Aikens' Handbook of Home Nursing.

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Have it handy always in your medicine cabinet. Don't be without it. Please read carefully the interesting little booklet, describing dozens of uses, that comes wrapped about each bottle.—Lambert Pharmacal Company, Toronto, Canada.



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Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

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When Beauty and Plenty Abound

Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, Read a Paper on Home Economics and Horticulture at the Convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in January. The Following is a Portion of Mrs. Haight's Address Dealing with Her Own Experience in Horticulture

Selecting Trees and Shrubs

Among our most ornamental trees for fence corners, hedges or to shut off unpleasant views are chokecherry and wild plum trees, the Tartarian honeysuckle, in all colors, lilacs, caragana. All these need so little care, and the first two mentioned help to supply the table with fruit. All bloom profusely in the spring, and are well worth the time and trouble of cultivation. The plum trees are obtainable at nearly all western nurseries. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Boughen, of Manitoba, have made special experiments with plums. One can procure a great many varieties of improved wild plums and hybrids at very little cost; all of them are hardy. Nearly all crab apples and some of the larger apples are easily grown, once the shelter belt is established. Apples also may be classed with the flowering shrubs. Their profuse blooms are among the finest of spring flowers. The Compass cherry is a hybrid of the Sand cherry and plum, absolutely hardy, ornamental and a profuse bearer. The fruit resembles the plum, but has a decided cherry flavor, excellent either fresh or canned and ripens early.

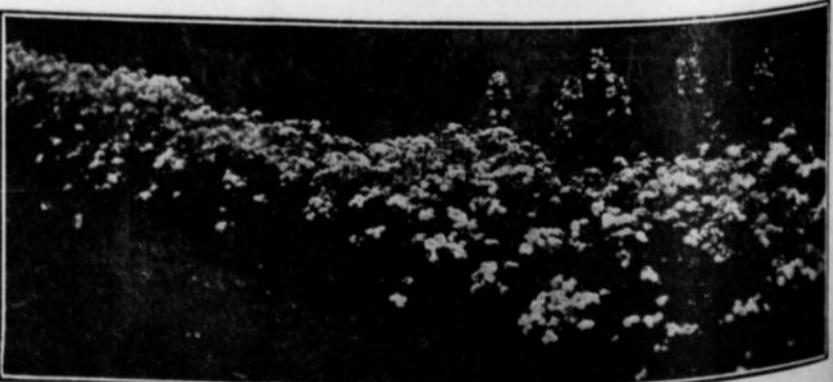
One might try the improved Sand cherry. The wild ones are very bitter. Currants and gooseberries are too well known to require special mention. You can multiply your plantation of currants by laying down branches and covering these with earth for a season, cutting away from the mother plant after they have rooted. The old varieties of raspberries are well known. This year I tried the Latham raspberries. I was delighted. The berries were large and firm, and were still bearing when frost came. Seager Wheeler claims the Seabeam and Ohta are even harder and I hope to try these next year. Strawberries are easily grown. Senator Dunlap seem to be the best for June canning, and the Everbearing for long season table use. Many in our neighborhood grow their own strawberries with marked success.

Asparagus is as easily grown as rhubarb, requires about the same care. Plant in rows so that you can keep the grass out. If you have brine left from the pork barrel or the ice cream freez, empty it over the asparagus. The sprouts are ready to use almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and keep coming until the June peas are ready to use. The older the bed the better and bigger the asparagus.

A Word About Flowers

I must add a word about my flowers. The plot must be free from grass or weeds. If one prefers beds or clumps the plants should be placed in rows even then, to allow easy cultivation. The best perennials, those requiring least attention and no protection, are: peonies in all colors and tints, German iris (I have eight or ten and have not lost any), tulips (these need to be re-set in the fall occasionally), Aquilegia or columbine (splendid for grouping) grow close as to protect themselves from grass, tiger lily and orange lily, larkspur (perennial), sweet rocket, spirea, Iceland poppies, golden glow, dianthus and sweet william, Scotch June rose, General Jagueminot and the Hans roses (these are the hardiest).

Continued on Page 31



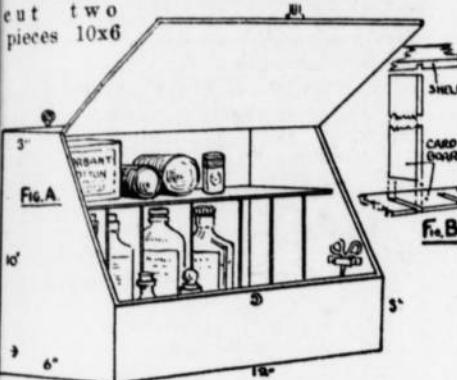
A Row of Bridal Roses

These Are Worth Making

Cleverly Designed Equipment from the Homes of Readers

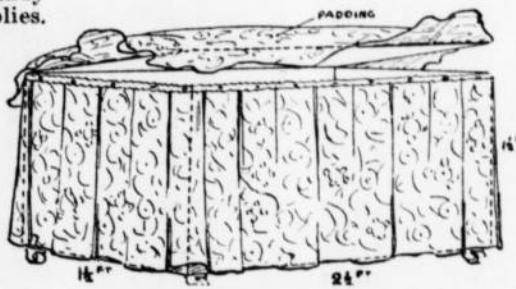
Handy Medicine Cabinet

THE material required for this medicine cabinet is an apple box or any quarter-inch lumber and a short piece of one-inch board. From the one-inch board



where to stow away the many extra things one has to wear on going out in this cold climate. To solve the problem my brother-in-law secured a good, strong box of the following dimensions: width 1½ feet, length 2½ feet, depth 1½ feet, but almost any fair-sized strong box would do. The lid he put on hinges and the whole thing runs on castors, so that it can be moved about with the least possible trouble. We padded the lid with cotton batting covered with cheese-cloth, and over the whole we nailed a piece of cretonne. A deep flounce of the same material surrounds the box. Inside we painted it white.

This box, besides answering the purpose of quite a comfortable seat, is just what we needed for holding the children's gaiters, mitts, scarves, etc. It has certainly been a great saving of time (for we know just where to put our hands on things), labor, and last but not least, money.—Miss E. L.



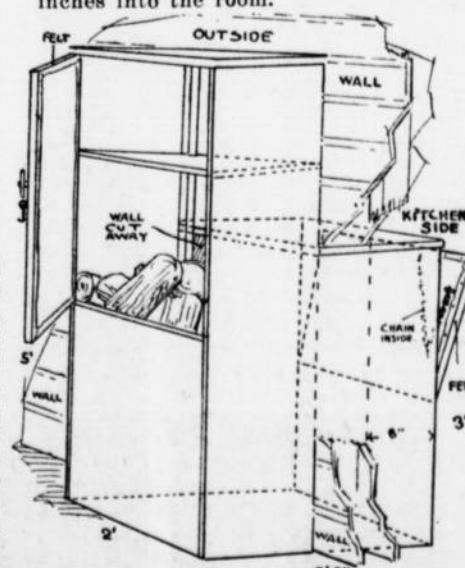
Tape Threader

I should like to tell you of a most useful thing my brother-in-law made for threading the tapes through curtains quickly. This is a straight piece of wire about three feet long, No. 9 is the best, but any fairly strong wire would do. One end is rounded for holding by and the other slightly hooked to fasten the tape to.

Take a pair of curtains, pass the wire through both, then tie on the tape and draw the wire with tape attached back again. Remove the wire and you are finished. The whole thing is done in the shortest possible time, and you are saved the tedious job we have all experienced of threading a number of curtains with a small bodkin.—E. L.

Built-in Wood-Box

This kind of wood-box is a time and dirt-saver. The logs are dumped into the box which opens on the door-step outside, and are taken from a cupboard on the inside of the kitchen wall. Not only does this save time for the boy doing the chores, but it prevents mud, chips or snow from soiling the kitchen floor. On the inside of the house the box measures three feet in height and projects only eight inches into the room.



board. In Fig. A, the board is attached to the edge of a table and is ready for use. Fig. B shows the removable brace and how it is made, while Fig. C explains the construction of the board itself with the mortise into which the head of the brace fits. The head is prevented from splitting by inserting a bolt. When in position the brace presses down on the edge of the table and grips it so that the board is firm and steady without any danger of slipping. When the ironing is done, the brace may be taken out of the slot and packed away flat with the board. The board varies in length according to the measurements of the edge of the table.—W. H. W.

Convenient Box Seat

Like most prairie families we are rather limited for cupboard-room and in the winter find it difficult to know

The door is attached by hinges and can be used as a shelf for holding enough wood to make an armload. A chain gives the necessary strength. Felt strips on the inside edges of the doors keep out draughts. If the outer wall is of shiplap it is necessary to plug the small holes at each groove. A shelf across the top is a convenience.—E. R.

Raisin Bread

2 cups boiling water
2 tablespoons shortening
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cake yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
1 cup Sun-Maid Raisins
Flour to knead (6 to 8 cups)

Mix shortening, sugar and salt with hot water. When lukewarm add the yeast softened in the half cup of water, and flour to knead. When risen to double in bulk knead and add raisins. Put aside until light, then shape into loaves and bake.



As it's served in California's great hotels

"Everywhere," your friends, back from California, will tell you, "we were served raisin bread. And the most delicious raisin bread!"

But you need not go to California to enjoy the rich and fruity goodness of its famous Sun-Maid Raisin loaf. The recipe above tells you how to make this wonderful bread yourself. Or your baker can supply you.

Serve it once a week, at least—and note how much your family will enjoy the "change."

So easy, this way, to make food tempting!

The same fruitiness and full flavor, so good in bread, is equally delicious in many



In the blue package, seeded Muscats. In the red package, seedless Thompsons. Now obtainable in 5 and 10 pound cartons.

other familiar foods—in rice and bread puddings, for instance, in oatmeal and other cereals.

And such dainties as cakes, cookies, pies, and numberless other desserts, raisins make doubly enticing.

Send for free recipe book

Use lots of raisins—not alone for their goodness, but because they are rich in health and quick energy. You can do it inexpensively, for raisins are cheap this year.

The easiest and surest recipes for many tempting dishes, new and old, are given in the free book, "Recipes with Raisins." Fill in the coupon and send for it today.

SUN-MAID RAISINS

Seeded—Seedless—Clusters

Sun-Maid Raisins are grown by 16,000 growers with vineyards averaging only 20 acres each. They are graded, packed and marketed through a co-operative growers association—the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association of Fresno, California.

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Please send me your free book, "Recipes with Raisins."
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City..... State.....

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Dried
in California's
Golden Sunshine

A postal card addressed to Dept. 1 will bring you free recipes.

Sold in packages and in bulk. Ask your grocer.
CALIFORNIA PEACH AND FIG GROWERS
Over 8500 Grower Members
MAIN OFFICE
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Here is a wonderful fruit. Golden dried Peaches from California. Low in price and high in quality, and most delicious, surely you are interested in using this fruit which costs only a few cents a meal.

Sold in packages and in bulk. Ask your grocer.

CALIFORNIA PEACH AND FIG GROWERS
Over 8500 Grower Members
MAIN OFFICE
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

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Mrs. C. L. Martin, of Tompkins, sent The Guide this photograph to show what a variety of good things can be grown on a Saskatchewan farm.

How I Plan and Plant My Garden

Some Things It Is Well to Keep in Mind—Observations From Experience as What is Best to Plant—By Selena Dumbrill

IN planning a garden where the farm woman does most of the work it is very necessary that it be as conveniently situated to the home as possible, and planned so that a horse can be used to cultivate between the rows. It is very necessary that the farmer's family have all the fresh vegetables and fruits they can use for both table and canning. Almost every farm now has its garden plot, and it is an easy matter to draw a plan of it and figure where certain vegetables should go this year. It is a capital plan to keep a diary of your gardening operations from year to year, then you know where the beans, peas, etc., were and thereby avoid the mistake of putting the same variety in the same location again. You also notice how long each plant or vegetable takes to come up and other items that you would like to remember and would surely forget if a note is not jotted down. I have used such a diary for years and have found it very helpful.

Our garden is laid out so that a horse can be used in almost every part of it. There is enough hoeing amongst and around the plants without stirring up the soil between rows. The rows are long so there are no short turns all the time.

The land is well manured and plowed and the fruit trees and currant bushes well cultivated in the fall, for by the time the farmer is ready to do anything in the garden in the spring the weeds have such a start it is almost useless to try to cultivate. In spite of the care given a garden, weeds will crop up and seem as bad as ever. The raspberries, especially, seem to hold the weeds unless one is continually after them. The farm garden should have fruits as well as vegetables, and what a delight to the eye and palate when you can pick a quart or two of small fruits for tea, and a treat for visitors on Sunday. There need not be so much fancy cooking when fresh fruits are handy, and almost any visitor will be only too delighted to help pick them for tea; my trouble has been to keep them out of the berry patch. A few bushes of red, white and black currants should also have a place in the farm garden, as well as a few crab and standard apples. There is always a demand for any surplus fruit you may not need. Raspberries, last year, brought \$5.00 a 10-quart pail.

When the Land is Ready

The land being prepared in the fall, it is all ready for sowing in the spring as soon as the soil is fit to walk on. Asparagus should be sown early if there are no plants already. This is a splendid vegetable for anyone and is so little trouble. When once established it is good for twenty years if transplanted and well cultivated. The parsnips, salsify, parsley and onions are then sown in drills with hand seeder, the parsnips and salsify two feet apart between the rows. This distance seems great, but none too much for horse cultivator. Hollow Crown

and Guernsey parsnips are the favorites. In parsley, the moss-curdled is very good and prolific. In large onions the Red Wethersfield and Yellow Globe are both good keepers, and the Barletta is the best for pickling, the latter requires about one ounce to a fifty-foot drill.

In beans I like Davis White Wax for table, canning and winter use. So far, they have been rust-resisting with us. For a green bean, Stringless Green Pod is very good. In beets we have New Dandy and Early Blood turnips, which have a good color and fine for table, exhibition and canning. It is not generally known that we can raise Brussels sprouts, but we can, and anyone who can raise cabbage can grow them; Dalkeith is the variety I use. In cauliflower I use Early Snowball and Early Erfurt. I find citrons do very well and have used the red-seeded variety. Watermelons have also done well; Kleckly Sweets and Wills Sugar are not large but just a nice size for using up at one serving. Citrons and melons need six to eight feet each way to do well. Corn does very well here, too, Improved Squaw being the earliest, closely followed by Golden Bantam. By saving our own seed and re-selecting we have lengthened the ear of the Bantam and always have it ripen. Cucumbers need about the same space as do the melons. In lettuce we like the Cos or Celery Lettuce and Big Boston for head lettuce. We also raise leeks, Kohl Rabi, spinach, kale and Baby Bell peppers, the latter being a delicious pepper for chili and other sauces, being mild and sweet.

Marrows, Squashes and Herbs

In marrows and squashes the seed catalog will tell you how much seed is needed and how to grow them. Tomatoes used here are Alacrity, Bonny Best and Whole Salad, the latter a fine canning tomato; they look beautiful in the jars and are so uniform in size and shape.

Then there are the herbs, of which every garden should have some. The mint will take care of itself, and will very well when once started and will come up every year, but it has a habit of straying away from the original bed. Dill is easily raised for pickles and when once started will seed itself as will caraway for cakes, etc. Summer Savory, sage, marjoram and thyme, all of these herbs are needed on the farm where poultry is used. Wormwood is also needed where turkeys are raised, they are very fond of it. All rows should be so spaced that a horse can be used between the rows at least the first part of the season, and the herbs harvested as soon as ready, no frost being allowed to touch them before they are cut.

A man does not plant a tree for himself, he plants it for posterity. And, sitting idly in the sunshine, I think at times of the unborn people who will, to some small extent, be indebted to me. Remember me kindly, ye future men and women!—Alexander Smith.

Mother Cuts a Corner

Supplies for Housecleaning—Ways of Saving Time and Energy—
By Margaret M. Speechley

INCE grandma's time housecleaning has undergone several changes. The most important is the increase in head work over heel work. In the days of plentiful help little thought was given to conserving the energy of the workers, but under modern conditions it has become essential for every woman to cut as many corners as possible. Planning in advance is one way of doing this. Even supplies for spring cleaning can be collected beforehand so that the work may be accomplished with all possible speed when the warmer weather arrives. How much easier it is to list the various items in March than to rush around later picking up things scattered here and there through the house.

At housecleaning time, much labor is saved by having the right kind of cloths and dusters for the various types of work. A glance at the "rag bag" will show you how much material is available. Worn-out underwear is excellent for various purposes, but for polishing metals, glass, windows, mirrors and furniture, it is necessary to use lintless cloths. Any that shed lint can be cut into convenient sizes for scrubbing. It is unlikely that you will have too many cloths or dusters, so cut the material on hand into suitable sizes and put them in neat stacks in a cupboard or box where they can be easily reached. If you have a broom closet keep them there. It is also an economy to have dustless dusters, and especially prepared cloths for polishing furniture, silver and other metals. It is always a good plan to clean silver and brass before you commence housecleaning. Directions for doing the former will be found in The Guide of December 12, 1923.

A Basket Saves Time and Steps

It is a great help to have a light wicker basket for holding dusters, cleaners, small brushes and other pieces of equipment used in each room. It saves a lot of time and steps so seek out one of wicker or even a grape basket or a cardboard box so that you can keep your tools together. In getting the basket ready do not omit a whisk as it is excellent for getting into corners, brushing down burlap and many other purposes.

One thing I am never without, whether it is housecleaning time or not is a pair of "housemaid's" or "teamster's" gloves—ordinary cotton things you know, that slip on and off quickly and save endless wear and tear on your hands. They prevent dirt from being ground in and protect you from scratches. Rubber gloves, too, are fine for cleaning windows and for other wet work. These should be large enough to allow the hands to slip in and out easily.

A galvanized iron strip of about 7x3 inches is indispensable for preventing wallpaper or window panes from becoming wet when woodwork is being washed. If held flush with the baseboard or trim or window frame no water will seep through.

Plenty of Scourers

A stock of scourers is essential when housecleaning. A very mild type such as whiting is excellent for removing fingermarks from woodwork, cleaning windows, mirrors, white enamel bedsteads and other things. As whiting is sold in both powder and cake form it is a good plan to have a supply of both on hand. Rottenstone is often used for brass, while powdered bathbrick and other coarse scourers are suitable for heavy work. Steel wool is excellent for cleaning pans, for removing spots from linoleum and for many other things. Size 0 or 1 is a good kind to buy.



In many parts where water is hard, softeners are indispensable. Washing soda, borax and powdered ammonia are the most commonly used. Lye, of course, is still stronger and is sometimes necessary at housecleaning time. No one can do without a good supply of soap in the spring so it pays to have lots on hand. If purchasing it, the mildest is the best choice. It is a good plan to make up a few sealers of soap jelly which can be dissolved in a minute when needed.

A quantity of newspapers never goes amiss as they can be used for protecting floors, covering tables, lining shelves, wrapping up garments before storing and for a hundred other purposes. Naphthalene flakes or balls should be ordered early to keep at bay the wily moth. If you use moth-proof bags, see that there is a sufficient supply on hand.

If you are counting on re-decorating this spring it is a good plan to estimate now, how much paint, enamel, stain, kalsomine or paper will be needed. When once you have made the calculation be sure to write down the figures so that next time the room must be "done over" you can tell at a glance the quantities to be ordered. Turpentine, linseed oil and coal oil are indispensable at house cleaning time. Paint brushes of the right size and weight should be purchased with these supplies so that no time will be lost. Putty is often needed for window panes and filling holes.

Safety First

It is a good plan to overhaul the stepladder before the spring work starts, because it will often be in demand for hanging curtains and redecorating. Many a woman has come to grief on a rickety ladder or chair that was not fit to stand on. A little work, on the part of father or the boys is a good deal less expensive than doctors' bills.

Of course, good household brushes are necessary, but they need a whole chapter to themselves. Never before has there been such an excellent variety of these tools on the market, so it is just a matter of selecting those for which you have the most use. A mop and pail with wringer attached saves sore knees and aching backs. Not long ago mops were frowned upon by many women who thought the only way to clean a floor is to get down on your knees. Today things are different.

Every homemaker needs a tool box of her own for if she has to depend upon the men's equipment, the screwdriver or hammer is sure to be out in the granary just when she needs it in the worst way. In self-protection, let me urge you to make a collection of hammer, screwdriver, wrench, pliers, tack hammer, file, oil-can, nails, screws and other things, you know to be useful. Then you are free to do the pre-house-cleaning repairs at any convenient time. While going about the regular household duties it is a good idea to make a note of any mending that needs attention. Then, you can set aside part of a day on which to do the repairs.

Don't forget that planning the meals for a week at a time saves a lot of worry and allows you to get ahead with the work. Very often meals are inclined to be scratch affairs during the spring-cleaning sessions, but they need not be so if sufficient thought is devoted to them beforehand.

When supplies are collected and plans are well laid in advance the job of housecleaning loses many of its terrors. In fact, you will be able to polish off the work before dad and the boys realize what is in the air.

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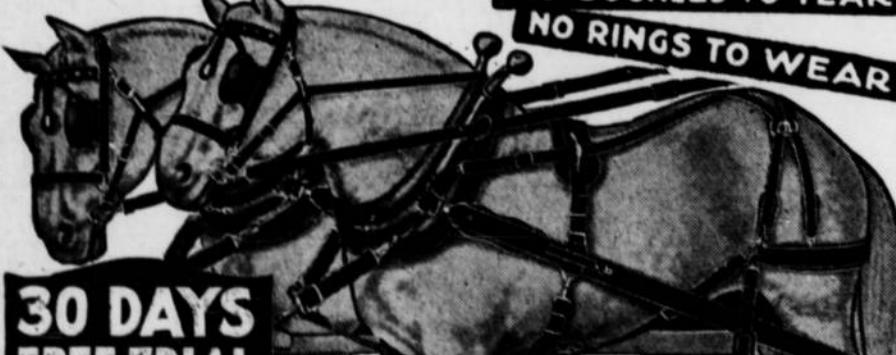
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Get the Canning Habit

Preserved Meat for Summer Use—Simple Ways of Canning—

By Marilla R. Whitmore

On our western farms the question of the meat supply for summer is quite a problem, especially where there are no meat rings in operation. The smoked and salted pork has its place, but a certain amount of fresh meat should be used as well.

So many housewives complain of their inability to can meat so it will keep. In the first place many of these women do not start the canning operation until the meat has thawed and frozen several times in the spring. To have the very best of luck in canning meat it should not be frozen but simply left until the animal heat is out. Then it should be canned at once. This does not signify that frozen meat can not be canned with success, for it keeps but is not so nice. See that the meat does not thaw and freeze several times before canning but take it in time.

Estimate Quantities

Most experienced housewives know about what quantity of fresh meat is necessary to last the winter, and they can so manage it that any extra may be canned, or they can have the men butcher at regular intervals so that the work does not all come at once. I like the latter method as then all the juices are retained in the meat, the work is done a little at a time and the meat keeps indefinitely if properly done.

In canning meat see that the sealers are thoroughly sterilized as you do in canning fruit, as this is a very important step. The rubbers should be new and of the best quality for many a jar of meat has gone wrong because old rubbers are used, the canner thinking to economize, a little to her sorrow. Have all utensils boiled, such as forks and knives used in handling the meat, and by keeping the sealers in a pan on top of the stove in boiling water they will be ready as you need them.

Meat may be canned by processing in a wash-boiler or by the pressure cooker method.

If the meat is to be put into the sealers in a raw state it should be packed in tightly and water added to within an inch of the top. Then the sealers should be put into boiling water and kept boiling for three hours. If the water boils away, add more, but make sure that it is boiling so that the temperature will not be lowered.

Pressure Cooker Saves Time

When canning raw meat in the pressure cooker, it takes but a third of the time, but the results are the same. Add to each quart sealer one teaspoon of salt.

For my own use I never can raw meat, for when the meat is taken from the sealers you have all one kind of meat. By cooking your meat before canning a variety can be had such as roast beef, fried steaks, Hamburg steak, roast pork, pork chops, spare-ribs, fried pork, veal cutlets, veal steak and roasted veal. The meat is cooked just as you like it, seasoning it well but not over-cooking. Then pack it into sealers and add either brown flour gravy or meat stock, put the lids on, give them a turn back so the steam can escape and either boil or bake them an hour and a half. Forty minutes is the length of time to process the cooked meat in a pressure cooker under 15 pounds pressure.

In baking ham or roast leg of pork trim off the skin, cut the fat into squares and stick a clove in each square, salt and pepper well, bake slowly, then slice and put into sealers. When the meat is removed you have as good and tasty roast pork as if it were just cooked.

When roasting your beef flavor each pan a little differently, and your family will enjoy it more. By using a little bay leaf in one panful, onion in another, allspice in another, the beef will have a very different flavor. One first-class cook uses just a taste of garlic, by rubbing the roast all over with

a clove of that fragrant article, which gives it just the right flavor.

Fish, fowl and game may all be canned successfully using the above methods. By culling the flock of hens at odd times during the year, the culled may be canned, thus improving your flock and adding to your larder. It is a fine thing to know that there are forty or fifty old hens in cans on your cellar shelves, when the same hens would bring very little on the market.

Canned Rabbit

During the winter bush rabbits are plentiful and good to eat as well. When they are numerous try canning a few dozen sealers. Parboil them and brown them in butter, pack into sealers either removing the bones or leaving them in as you please. You will be surprised to find how good they taste when opened. It is but the matter of a few minutes to make either a chicken or rabbit pie when the necessary meat is ready in sealers to use.

Veal is extra nice canned and when used in creamed veal tastes like chicken. The veal calves bring so little on the market that it pays to kill them when they are fat and can them at once. A large part of the veal may be canned raw and then is nice to use in veal loaves or jellied veal. When the mushrooms are plentiful during the spring and summer add mushrooms to the creamed veal and you have a dish hard to beat.

When using a wash-boiler it is well to process the different meats such as spareribs, pork chops, veal cutlets and chicken or rabbit that has the bone left in, an extra hour, as this ensures the meat keeping.

I always can my headcheese and chill it well before opening. In that way the heads may be used up and the headcheese will keep during the summer. If you use the pig's feet for pickled pig's feet, can them in large sealers and they will keep as well.

Sausage Cakes

I always had trouble in keeping sausage whether I parafined the bags or smoked the links, so in desperation the sausage was made in to little cakes, browned nicely and packed into sealers. It is the work of but a moment to open a sealer of sausages for breakfast, to heat them through and serve them. How nice this is when the housewife has forgotten to get up in time and the men are ready for breakfast.

To can meat successfully observe these few simple rules and the results will surprise and please you and your family.

1. Use air-tight pint or quart jars only.

2. Have all articles sterilized and clean. Use clean dish-cloths to handle the sealers as well as clean utensils.

3. Be sure you are canning fresh, unspoiled meat to begin with, then go ahead.

4. Process in the wash-boiler three hours for raw products, or one and one-half for cooked product. Forty minutes for the pressure cooker at fifteen pounds pressure is enough.

5. See that the water in the boiler is kept bubbling hard, adding boiling not warm water as needed.

6. When sealers are filled put the sterilized rubber into place, screw the top down, then loosen slightly, or if the glass top spring sealers are used, do not tighten until the meat is cooked, then remove and tighten sealers at once, inverting them in the drainer to see if they leak. As soon as cool the sealers should be stored away in a cool, airy place.

If the above directions are carried out not a sealer of meat will spoil and there will be an abundance of fresh meat for all summer. The work of meat canning coming during the winter months and early spring gives the housewife a few leisure hours in summer, when otherwise she would be standing over a hot stove.

Care of a Child's First Teeth

Importance of Guarding Against Decay or Too Early Extraction—Influence on Permanent Teeth—By Dr. Douglas Brown

The Guide has arranged to have a series of articles on health, and has been fortunate enough to secure several articles on care of teeth from Dr. Douglas Brown, a well-known Winnipeg dentist. Those interested in preserving the health of children and adults would be well-advised to follow the series of articles closely.

ONE frequently hears the remark, "they are only temporary teeth, if they give any trouble simply have them extracted." How this popular error came about I do not know, but it is a great mistake to neglect temporary teeth till they give pain and then simply have them extracted. There are exceptions, however, and cases arise where it is advisable to extract temporary teeth even at the early age of three or four years. Let us consider the temporary teeth from the time they develop till the time when they are lost, their functions, care and their replacement by the permanent teeth. We will also discuss what

happens when these temporary teeth are neglected.

There are ten upper and ten lower temporary teeth. Those adjoining the median line

are called central incisors, the next teeth away from the median line lateral incisors, the next cuspids or canines, then first molars then second molars, making twenty in all. The centrals erupt approximately from four to nine months of age, laterals seven to nine, first molars 12 months, cuspids 18 months, second molars 24 months (See Fig. 1).

The major function of the temporary teeth is to enable the child to chew its food from the age of two to ten years. This is the period of most rapid growth, and if the temporary teeth do not function on account of painful cavities it can readily be seen that the nutrition of the child will be greatly retarded at this important period of development.

A second function of the temporary teeth is to make it such that the permanent teeth will erupt in a normal manner (See Fig. 2). To illustrate this function let us suppose that a child aged five and a half years has his lower second temporary molars extracted. The first permanent molar, which should erupt at six years of age, posterior to the second temporary molar, moves forward into the space created by the extraction. Then when the permanent teeth anterior to the first permanent molar erupt, there is insufficient room and a crowded condition of the teeth results as shown in Fig. 3. This crowded condition of the permanent teeth predisposes towards the development of cavities and the disease of the gums known as pyorrhea. One frequently sees ladies with beautiful features who when they smile show crowded overlapping teeth, mutilated with numerous fillings. How sad it is to think that this condition was possibly caused by the premature loss of a temporary tooth.

Decay in temporary teeth is caused by the same process that occurs in permanent teeth. It is not of recent origin but is as old as the human race and probably has caused as much pain as any other disease.

There are a number of factors in the process of decay of teeth or cavities, but the principal one is the growth of bacteria. These bacteria resemble both lower plant and vegetable life: like plants they require a soil to grow on. In this case the soil is the starches and sugars used in food which are left on the teeth after eating. These bacteria grow on this soil and cover themselves with a sort of jellylike covering which attaches them to the teeth, and under which they change the sugars and starches into different products, one of which is lactic acid. This lactic acid dissolves some of the tooth substance

and in this manner first a depression and later a cavity results.

Teeth that are brushed absolutely clean cannot decay, because the jellylike covering which attach the bacteria and their soil to the teeth would be rubbed off and no decay could take place. It is almost impossible to obtain this condition of absolute cleanliness so that we have to be satisfied with as near an approach to it as possible. The degree of cleanliness will largely determine the extent of the cavities which will develop.

After the teeth erupt till the age of one year the teeth should be polished with a piece of gauze wrapped around the mother's finger and dipped in normal salt solution (one-half teaspoonful of salt to one glass of cool boiled water). After the age of one year a tooth brush with a single row of bristles should be used. After the age of two years a non-medicated tooth paste may be substituted for the normal salt solution. After the age of two years the child should be taught to brush its teeth. The method that children learn quickly is the circular method. This is done by placing the brush on the outer or cheek surface of the teeth and moving the brush in a round and round motion. The inner surfaces of the teeth are brushed by placing the bristles on the teeth and using an in and out stroke.

When a cavity becomes large and approaches the pulp or nerve of a tooth we have a condition known as pulpitis or common everyday toothache. This can be relieved by placing a drop of oil of cloves or creosote on a pledge of cotton in the cavity. If the decay reaches the pulp the bacteria disintegrate the pulp, and it dies and becomes putrescent. This condition is followed by the formation of gases and finally an abscess with pus which makes an opening in the gum known as a gum boil.

Everyone knows that temporary teeth when they are pulled out with a string have practically no roots. These teeth were perfectly solid at one time and must have had long roots. How did they disappear? Around these roots are wonderful cells called osteoclasts or bone dissolving cells. When the permanent teeth grow under the temporary teeth they create a pressure which makes the osteoclasts dissolve the roots of the temporary tooth and it finally becomes so loose that they just drop out. However, when a temporary tooth has a cavity which allows the bacteria to kill the pulp most of the osteoclasts are also destroyed, and when the permanent tooth tries to erupt it cannot come into its proper place because the temporary tooth is in the way. However, the permanent tooth pushes its way up either on the lip side or the tongue side of the temporary tooth and we have here another cause of irregular permanent teeth.

Between the ages of two and three years a child should be taken to the dentist and have the teeth examined. Any cavities that develop will be discovered when they are small and easily filled. Regular examinations should be made by the dentist every six months. He will be able to show the child where the teeth are not being kept clean and how to overcome this. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure: this is particularly true in regard to the care of temporary teeth.

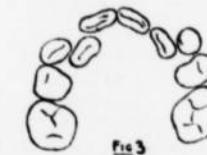


Fig 2

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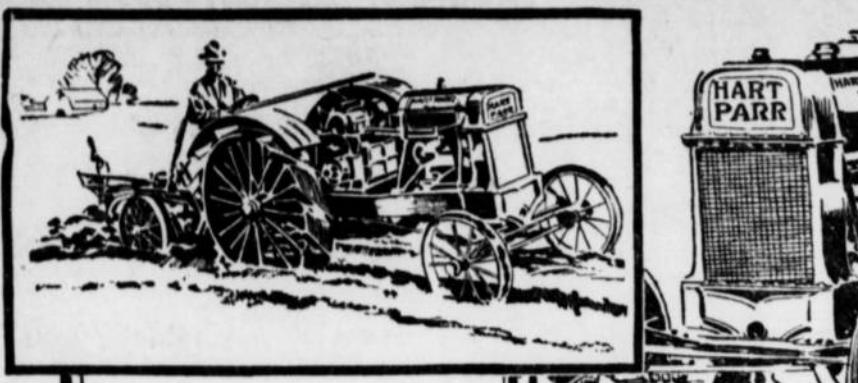
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A Few Wrinkles

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THE belt of my sewing machine became stretched so I had to make a new hole for the strip of metal that holds the ends together. I knew that a hot nail can be driven into plaster more easily than a cold one, so I heated a hat-pin until red-hot and used it to make the hole. It worked beautifully.—Mrs. T. M. R.

Many of my patterns are cut from newspaper and it is often difficult to select the one I want quickly. To save time and disposition I always keep them in separate envelopes on which the name and size is written. I make these either from strong brown paper that comes from the store or else use those which come through the mail. In almost every home bulletins and pamphlets are received from time to time. These can be saved for patterns and labelled as necessary.—Mrs. D. L.

My churn had the annoying habit of splashing so I cut a round piece from the bottom of a baking powder tin with a can opener, made a hole in the centre and slipped it over the dasher. This had the desired effect.—H. M. T.

When the tea-kettle commenced to leak I got my husband to cut out the bottom and then I used it for covering the irons when heating on the stove. This is a much better scheme than an ordinary pan inverted as there is a handle for lifting.—Miss V. M.

To make a handy laundry bag take an iron hoop off a small barrel and bend it into an oblong or oval shape. Then make a bag of ticking 30 inches deep and wide enough to go around the hoop. Use a strong cord for hanging it up. This kind of bag allows for good ventilation.—M. M. K.

To keep the cream separator well ventilated and yet free from dust I cover the bowl with a large double square of cheesecloth to which a lead weight, as used in dressmaking, is sewn in each corner. This prevents it from being blown off by a sudden gust of wind. If you have no "weights" try my neighbor's plan of snapping spring clothes pins on to the edge of the bowl. This holds the cover in place. For covering pitchers of milk in the cellar I make double squares of cheesecloth and sew buttons to the corners. These weight the cover sufficiently.—Mrs. A. B. W.

When storing our furs last spring I was at a loss to know what to do with them as there were not enough airtight boxes to hold everything. In trying to find a way out of the difficulty I thought of every device used by my friends. Finally I remembered a distant cousin always put the winter clothes away in large tin tubes very similar to a huge stovepipe. I told the tinsmith in the nearest town about it and he made me a container 16 inches in diameter and five feet tall with a tightly fitting lid. It is the best thing I ever had for keeping out moths and as it is narrow it takes very little room.—Mrs. P. Y.

When I am getting ready for a railroad journey, which isn't very often, I refer to a very useful list I have had for years. On it I have noted the things that are essential and so am saved the bother of wondering "whether everything is in" my suitcase. The list contains such items as washcloth, soap in holder, tooth brush and paste, tube of cold cream, brush and comb, small whisk, tiny testament, plenty of hankies, clean collars, underwear, kimona, bedroom slippers, etc. Larger items, such as dresses, are easy to remember but the smaller things mentioned above are sometimes forgotten in the hurry of packing unless there is some reminder. On

making preparations for returning home I refer to my list and so leave no "souvenirs" behind for my hostess to forward. This plan has saved me many minutes of worry.—Miss N. I. F.

I had no cake box and could not afford to buy one, so substituted a large inverted tin bowl for which I have no other use. This just fits over a cake plate as it sits on the pantry or cellar shelf. At first I found that time was lost in removing the cover so I punched a hole in the middle large enough to admit a screw which was put in from the under side. On to this I pressed a spare cork and had a splendid handle for nothing.—Mrs. D. S. A.

I have a number of uses for cup hooks. When screwed into pieces of wood or on the back of a door they make good pegs for hanging clothes. If drawer or cupboard handles become broken or lost one of these hooks makes a good substitute. Screw one in an out-of-the-way corner near the kitchen door for the stable lamp.—Jean

When anyone is ill or having a meal in bed I put a cover under the tray to prevent the bed clothes from getting soiled. I split open a sugar sack, washed and ironed it and basted a hem on all sides. I wound rope silk, by hand, on the bobbin of the sewing machine and threaded ordinary white cotton through the needle. By loosening the tension of the bobbin and stitching the hem on the wrong side I secured an effect that was both pretty and pleasing. In the corners I embroidered a simple design with rope silk of the same color. Beside using this for the sick room, I find that it is a great saving to put it under the children's plates at the table.—A Reader.

My kitchen cupboard is small so I enlarged it by nailing two apple boxes on the top, lengthwise. To keep out dust I hung curtains across the front. I use this extension for dishes needed for every meal and find it gives a lot of extra room. In the cellar I have a preserve cupboard made of two rows of four apple boxes joined together. Instead of doors I put up a green window shade to keep out the light.—Jean.

White table oilcloth makes an excellent finish for the lower part of the kitchen walls. Measure the total length of the walls omitting doors and windows and purchase the same number of yards of oilcloth, a yard and a quarter wide. This is quite high enough above the baseboard although a yard and a half wide could be used just as well. When one considers the permanency of oilcloth and the ease with which it is cleaned this is not a large investment. Kalsomine the ceiling and the top of the walls first. Then lay the smooth side of the oilcloth on clean newspaper on the floor. Measure carefully the spaces to be covered with joining the oilcloth. Mark with a pencil the exact places where cut-outs are to be made for windows and other openings. Cut straight with sharp scissors. Allow one and a half inches on each three yards for shrinking. Make a good paste from flour, water and glue, and see that it is free from lumps. With a cloth press out all bubbles so that the oilcloth will lie smoothly on the wall. By careful measuring this can be done perfectly. The top edge of the oilcloth is finished with a narrow board made specially for this purpose.—Mrs. G. B.



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The New in Underthings

Simplicity in Designs and Materials—Different Types of Garments for Various Occasions—By Anne Deane

No doubt you are rejoicing in the delightfully simple undergarments everyone wears today. Just look back eight or ten years and recall the kind of clothing then in style. I can vividly remember making a gored princess slip with about twenty tiny buttonholes down the back, and what a fatigue it was! Yet in those days everybody indulged in garments of many pieces, gores, frills, ruffles, plackets, waistbands and numberless buttonholes.

However, we have been emancipated from this sort of thing by a change in styles. With the increased looseness of dresses and the gradual lowering of the waist-line, designers evolved a new type of underwear, delightfully simple in line, often made in one piece, and devoid of bands, plackets, buttonholes or the other superfluities. Unless undergarments follow the lines of outer clothing, a dress will never hang rightly, so if you still adhere to old-fashioned underthings let me persuade you to adopt the new styles so that you can look your best, and incidentally save a lot of work.

The Costume Slip Leads

Let's start with the costume slip because it's next to your dress and has a direct influence upon your general appearance. No. 1514 is an example of this sort of garment. It is an exceedingly useful piece of clothing, very easily made and can be put on in a jiffy, all of which should highly recommend it to a busy farm mother. As it is suspended from the shoulders there is absolutely no danger of "coming to pieces," or of the skirt appearing beneath your dress. Not only does a garment like this make you look better, but you enjoy peace of mind that was often destroyed in the past by the dread that your petticoat might show. With the assurance of perfect safety and neatness comes greater self-possession and poise.

Various materials are used for this utilitarian garment, depending upon the dresses under which it is worn. Of course, fine white cotton is the best for light summer dresses, but make sure that it is not too filmy or you will have to put on an extra skirt underneath. It always pays to wear the fewest possible layers of clothing for the sake of keeping cool, so select a fabric that is of the right weight. For light silk dresses a slip of heavy raw silk, washable satin, or crepe de chene is the best choice, while deeper shades of the same materials are suitable for gowns of darker color. Tricotette is also used. When possible have the colors matching exactly. With cloth dresses, mercerized cotton, sateen, or satin can be worn. Make sure that the fabric does not "crock" or shed dye, or your underclothes will soon look grimy.

Shoulders and Hems

You have no idea how much thin, dark dresses are improved by a matching slip. For instance, a navy or brown voile, or a tricotette, when worn over a slip of the same shade looks 100 per cent. better than it does over light things, no matter how beautiful they are. Just try it and see. Of course all other undergarments should be entirely covered on the shoulders by the slip. Sections of white vest can spoil the look of a thin, dark dress, if they appear at the top, so wear narrow straps that can be hidden from view.

If they insist on falling off your shoulders, use lingerie clasps for holding all together. Of course, a

slip should come to within half-an-inch of the bottom of the hem, especially when the dress is transparent. Little or no trimming is used on slips, except on white cotton ones, which are sometimes adorned by a touch of embroidery or hemstitching at the top.

Some years ago designers evolved a combination garment consisting of drawers and corset cover, and out of this grew the popular envelope chemise with its variations. The present-day version is usually cut in one piece, has few seams and bands and is much easier to make and more comfortable to wear than its predecessor. What could be cooler than a slip worn over "teddies" or "step-ins." Some varieties have an elastic at the waist but this can be omitted and is not suitable for a stout woman who is trying to conceal her many curves with straight-line garments.

For this type of underwear batiste, longlooth, fine white nainsook, madolin, cambrie and other similar fabrics are always a safe investment. However, they have rivals in white raw silk, crepe de chene and heavy Jap silks which launder quickly and wear well, if of good quality. For travelling, these fabrics are excellent because they are light, take up little room, do not crush and can be "done up" more easily than cottons. Personally I prefer white or cream, but the stores are also showing flesh color, white with pink, mauve or pale blue bindings. For every-day wear, good, serviceable materials are the only thing, but for a trousseau, many girls like to include a few pieces that are extra dainty in material and trimming.

Little Trimming Used

Little adornment is used for underthings of any kind, but just now hand-done hemstitching both on cottons and silks holds first place and very pretty it is, too. Sometimes a design is worked in hemstitching. A little embroidery is used, but very few crocheted yokes are seen. A tiny picot edging is nice for teddies. On elaborate pieces medallions of fine lace or crochet are inserted.

The suggestions already made for chemises are equally suitable for nightgowns. In The Guide Fashion Magazine you will find some splendid ideas for all kinds of underwear. Camisoles like No. 1132 are popular with a number of people who wear blouses and skirts. Both silks and cottons are appropriate materials. No. 1303 is an example of a new type of fitted corset cover. You will notice how it preserves the long lines and hides the curves at the waist. Underskirts, too, are straight in outline. No frills or flounces are seen these days, but a plaited ruffle gives the necessary width. With overblouses it is a good plan to wear a "camisole skirt," which is really only a skirt hung from the shoulders by an underwaist. This preserves the long lines and makes the two pieces look like a whole dress.

Bloomers like No. 1862, are becoming very popular because they are easily made and fit so well that there is little bunchiness. Notice the double set of elastic at the knees.

There has been a great improvement recently in the style of knitted garments such as vests and combinations. The result is that there are fewer wrinkles, less bunchiness and greater comfort. Viewing the situation from every angle, underthings have never been so hygienic, comfortable, or easy to make as they are today.

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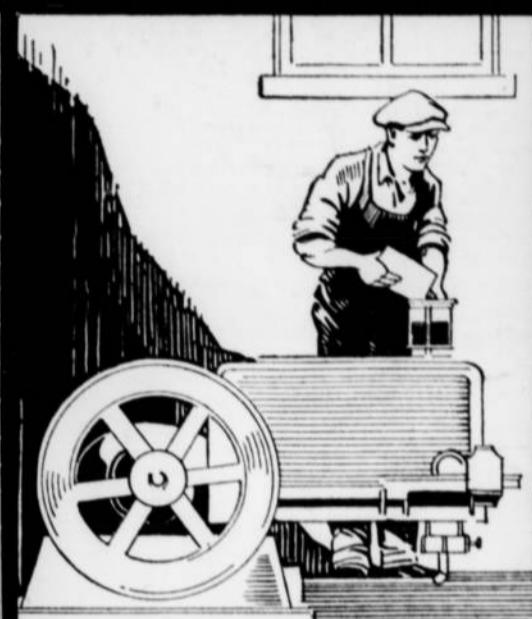
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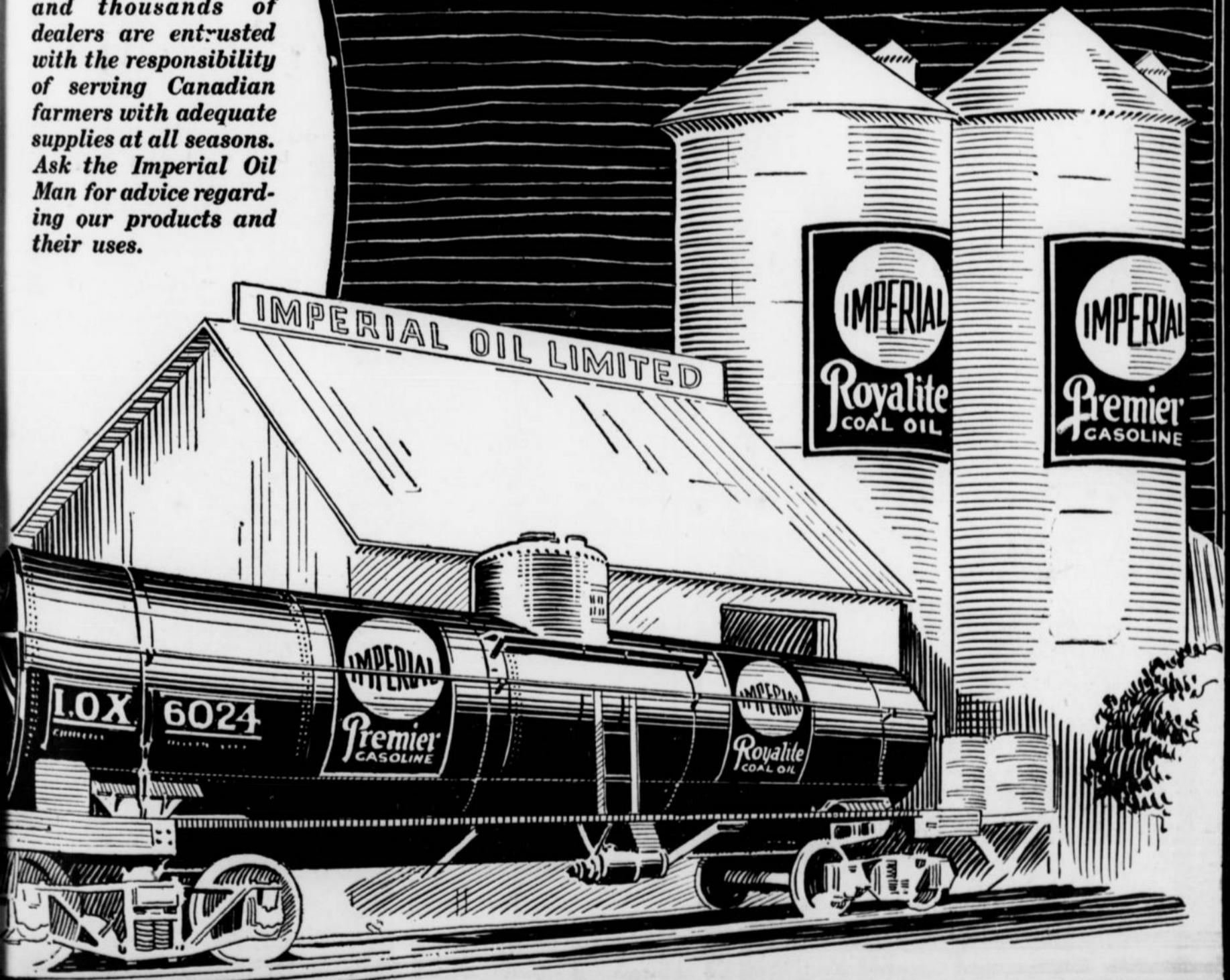


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The Strange Mixings of Our Age

Obliteration of Many Old Boundaries—By Dr. S. G. Bland

ONE of the distinctive features of this age seems to be the queer mixing-up of things once kept separate. For example, religion and amusement. There was a time when the prevailing opinion of good people was that there was no place for amusement in the thoroughly religious life.

"No room for mirth or trifling here,
If life so soon is gone,
If now the Judge is at the door
And I must soon appear before the
inexorable throne."

The great and good John Wesley, St. John of England, as Mr. Stead once called him, in planning the program of the day for the boys of his Kingswood school filled up the whole day without one minute for play. And I know a hymn book where the original and correct version of the one hundredth psalm, "All people that on earth do dwell, Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice; Him serve with mirth—" is changed to "Him serve with fear." The change accents ill with the spirit of the psalm but it seemed fitting to good people who found no place for mirth or festivity or sport in a truly consecrated life.

I have heard a story which I believe to be authoritative about the late Chancellor Neiles, of Victoria College, which the geniality and humanness of that wise and good man make in part, at any rate, quite credible, of how when a young man, a probationer for the Methodist ministry, he was held up at a district meeting by an official of the circuit on which he had been stationed, on the charge of unministerial and un-Christians conduct, and the offence was that he had attended a baseball match and, worse, had taken part in it, and to complete the enormity of the crime, had taken off his long ministerial frock coat and played baseball in his shirt sleeves! Fortunately, if Dr. Neiles was not able to prove an alibi or vindicate baseball as a Christian and even ministerial function, he was able to put his accuser out of court by charging that he had been guilty of an even graver irregularity in attending a circus.

Out of my own memories I can recall a good man who was genuinely distressed because his minister occasionally played croquet on the parsonage lawn, and I think seriously doubted whether that minister was devoted as he should be to his work, because not infrequently in summer time he went fishing on Monday morning. Even where, rather grudgingly, it was admitted that there might be some place for amusement, it was felt that most popular amusements were questionable, and that amusement and religion must be kept carefully apart. So brought up in the old way of thinking, as I had been, it gave me something of a shock when 30 or 35 years ago I began to note, for example, in the Ladies Home Journal, the strange and as I thought unnatural and illegitimate jumbling of religion and worldly amusements. Mrs. Margaret Bottome's wise and spiritual "heart to heart" talks and illustrated sketches of actresses, and references to the theatre and the dance, as though it were possible for the same people to be interested in these frivolities and Mrs. Bottome's counsels. That was a psychology which at that time I could not understand. Since then the mix-up has grown worse and worse.

Every town has its church league of tennis, baseball, football or hockey. Churches and Y.M.C. associations have billiard tables. Almost every fair sized church has its dramatic society. Many have arranged the platform in their lecture-rooms to make it suitable for presenting plays. I have seen in a church on Sunday evening what the good people of the middle ages would have called a mystery play—a beautiful and impressive impersonation of Mary, and the Babe and the Shepherds and the Magi. There are plays like The Passing of the Third Floor Back, and The Servant in the House, and most modern and searching of them all—The Fool, for which ministers became the most enthusiastic advertisers. Missionary and religious education societies

do not disdain the theatrical and organize elaborate pageants for education and propaganda. And the end of this mixing is not yet.

Fiction is another field for this queer jumbling of religion and things once deemed alien. There was a time when many good people banned all novels, even the novels of Scott and Dickens. I have vivid recollections of warnings, that even then at once impressed and distressed me, that the reading of novels and attendance at the play was the first stage in backsliding.

But this attitude could hardly be sustained when the ministers began to write novels. Charles Kingsley, and George Macdonald and Baring Gould and E. P. Roe and Edward Eggleston and Ian Maclaren and S. R. Crockett and Silas and Joseph Hocking, and W. J. Dawson and Charles Goss, down chronologically to our own Canadian group, Ralph Connor and R. E. Knowles and H. A. Cody, and Bertal Heeney, and my old student, David Howarth, in his very interesting Valley of Gold. Beyond controversy the novel has been redeemed.

The same obliteration of boundaries is going on between religion and politics. How jealously those frontiers were once defined. Woe unto the preacher who made even a veiled allusion to politics. That was the unpardonable sin. This abhorrence of politics in the pulpit had a good root—the memory of hateful clerical intimidation in the past and a root not so good, the reluctance to let the searchlight of religion play on a very dirty mess. I can remember when even in regard to such a comparatively clean and wholesome form of public service as in a municipal council, I was pained when I learned that one of the most interested members of the church of which I was pastor, was going to run for the city council. We shall lose him I thought from the prayer meeting, and he will probably lose his religion. We could not feel that way today. The mixing has perhaps not gone very far, but there is some of it. The new Labor government of Great Britain is a very interesting and promising illustration. I suppose there never was, with but one possible exception, a government in England, inspired by such a high and disinterested religious devotion. I fancy there are many members of it who are deeply and passionately religious, and who would be puzzled to point out where their religion ended and their politics began. For myself I am bound to confess that for some years the two are becoming more and more inextricably confused. The same confusion appears in our Canadian Progressive and Labor parties. It is entirely natural that there should be among their representatives at Ottawa, five ministers or ex-ministers of religion. I rather expect that before Canadian polities are cleaned up, and an administration is enthroned on the hill, that seeks purely and fearlessly the common good, some more ministers will be on that job. After all, this mixing up of polities and religion should surprise no one. They are old pals. They had a glorious partnership in the great Puritan age in England, the only age in which there would be any possibility of finding a government to compare with the present Labor government of Great Britain. That was an age in which religion meant not merely getting happy, but a majestic and compelling sense of responsibility for national righteousness.

Noblest of all was the mixing of religion and polities in old Israel. Any one who feels uneasy over what he regards as a secularisation of religion should study the statesmen—prophets of the Old Testament, Nathan and Elijah and Amos and Isaiah and Jeremiah, and see how little they have to say about the soul and its salvation, and how much about the nation and its salvation.

There is nothing we need to study so much as the teaching of Jesus and of the Hebrew prophets. Both are free from the modern fallacy of thinking the soul can be saved out of its social setting. I had meant to speak of the mixing of religion and business. That must be postponed.

Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Springhill U.F.M. Re-organizes

The Springhill local, following their recent re-organization meeting put on a membership drive and appointed two captains, who in turn chose four others for their crew, the losing side having to arrange for a concert and social, which is to be held on March 17. The drive proved a decided success, securing a membership of 30, and more members will be lined up a little later on.

Their last meeting was a very satisfactory one with a good attendance and a very helpful discussion took place on Co-operative Marketing of Farm Produce. Their officers are very much encouraged at the good start made and feel sure that they are going to make a success of the work.

Three committees were appointed to take charge of the following: 1. Musical part of program; 2, co-operative marketing; 3, current events.

The following are the officers elected: President, V. Grainger; vice-president, R. Townsend; secretary, Mrs. W. Poole; directors, Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mrs. T. Pearson, Mrs. Wm. McCutcheon, W. Ewing, S. Kolesar, G. A. Baker, I. Yerex and T. Pearson.

U.F.M. Notes

A new U.F.M. local to be known as the Rosenort branch, was organized a few days ago, and has enrolled 11 members to date, fees for which have been forwarded to Central. The officers elected are as follows: President, P. F. Brandt; vice-president, D. K. Eide; secretary, J. R. Dueek, Morris P.O.

Swan River U.F.M. has forwarded \$50 as a donation from their local to Central office funds. Action of this kind taken on the initiative of the local members is very gratifying to the association generally, and especially to the Central office. Central wishes to express its very cordial thanks and best wishes to the Swan River members, for this generous contribution.

Silverton U.F.M. has enrolled up to date, a membership of 52, of which 21 are ladies. Their secretary, J. Callin, states that the ladies are three times their strength of last year. The local board of directors are at present out on a drive for securing further members, and they expect to more than double their last year's membership. Everything looks very promising for 1924 at Silverton, and the wheat pool is being well supported by the local. Their secretary, and G. M. Shaw, president, Marquette District Board, are planning to visit Angusville, and a few other points in the district with the object of re-organizing the locals.

Saskatchewan

Good Organization Work

A series of meetings was recently organized by Frank Eliason, of Wynyard, which was addressed for the most part by W. A. S. Tegart, director of District No. 6, and a local of the S.G.G.A. was organized in each case. On Mr. Tegart leaving the district the work was taken up by Ira O'Dell, of Foam Lake, director of District No. 9.

The plan arranged by Mr. Eliason is to have a local in each school district surrounding Wynyard, each having its own local committee, with a kind of central executive for the district at Wynyard. The idea is that this central executive shall arrange for speakers, each of whom will visit each local in the district in turn so that not only will the farmers in the entire district be interested in the same questions, but the cost to each local will be comparatively small.

Following Mr. Tegart, a week or so was spent in the district by J. W. Purse, who spoke on the U.G.G. Cattle Pool, and an endeavor is being made to get a representative of the Co-operative

Creameries to give a series of addresses to the same locals.

This plan, which was devised by Mr. Eliason, is simple and effective, and is well worth consideration by organizers in other communities.

The following locals were organized in this particular campaign, viz.: Grandy, sec., A. K. Hall, 12 members; Little Quill, sec., Miss E. Hewgill, 24 members; Spring Burn, sec., J. K. Kristjanson, 10 members; Harvard, sec., O. J. Halldorson, no report; Rushville, sec., Albert Kaelble, 8 members; East Lynne, sec., Fred Deakin, 16 members; Nardre, sec., B. Peterson, no report; Round Plain, sec., B. Luke, 14 members. The secretary of Grandy local fully expects that every farmer in the school district will join the local.

Mr. Tegart dealt at each meeting he attended with the need for organization in order to solve the economic problems of the farmers, referring especially to the question of co-operative marketing. Mr. Purse also spoke on the wheat pool as well as the cattle pool.

T. M. Benson, of Fundale, Sask., has been appointed secretary of the Neosho G.G.A. for the current year. Mr. Benson succeeds R. H. Williams in this office. Fees for 10 members have so far been sent in to the Central office.

At the request of G. V. Larson, director of District No. 3, Meyer Hoffer, of Rateliffe, has been requested to act as county chairman for the Weyburn constituency until a permanent appointment can be made.

Alberta

Urge Construction Branch Lines

A resolution passed by Mansfield local, urgently requesting the construction of the Big Valley-Loverna and Hanna-Warden branch lines, points out that the district is suffering very severely from lack of transportation facilities, and that the disappointment resulting from the continued delay in building these branches is causing a great exodus from the district. Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Senate and to E. J. Garland, M.P.

Address by Mr. Shaw

An address by J. T. Shaw, M.P., to the Conrich local, was closely followed and heartily appreciated. Mr. Shaw discussed various political reforms and urged closer union of the farmers on the grounds of common interests. The annual financial report of Conrich local was very satisfactory, and the prospects for the current year are felt by the officers to be encouraging.

At a basket social and dance given by the Hooper local, recently, 25 members were signed up for 1924, which is practically the entire number of farmers in the district not already members. In addition, the proceeds of the social amounted to \$60.

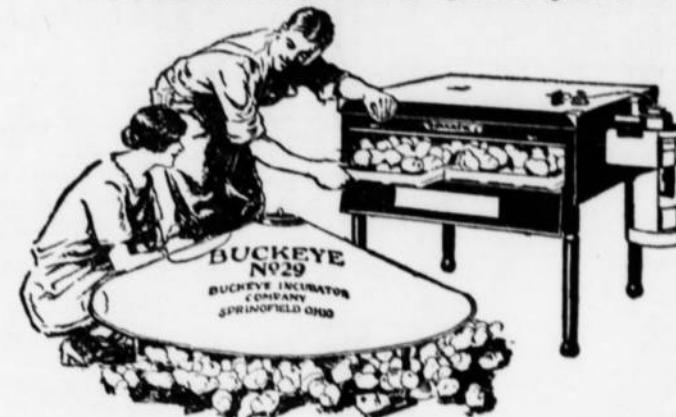
Normandale local enjoyed a visit at a recent meeting from J. K. Sutherland, director for Bow River, and R. N. Mangles, wheat pool trustee. The addresses of both were heard with close attention, and Mr. Mangles answered a number of questions regarding the wheat pool. At the conclusion of the meeting lunch was served.

Norton local reports an increase in membership of 50 per cent. over last year, and is "going strong."

The secretary of Lorraine local writes that "our local has taken on new life again, and the meetings are excellently attended."

Progress local have contributed the sum of \$47.30 to the 1921 deficit fund, the proceeds from a box social given for the purpose.

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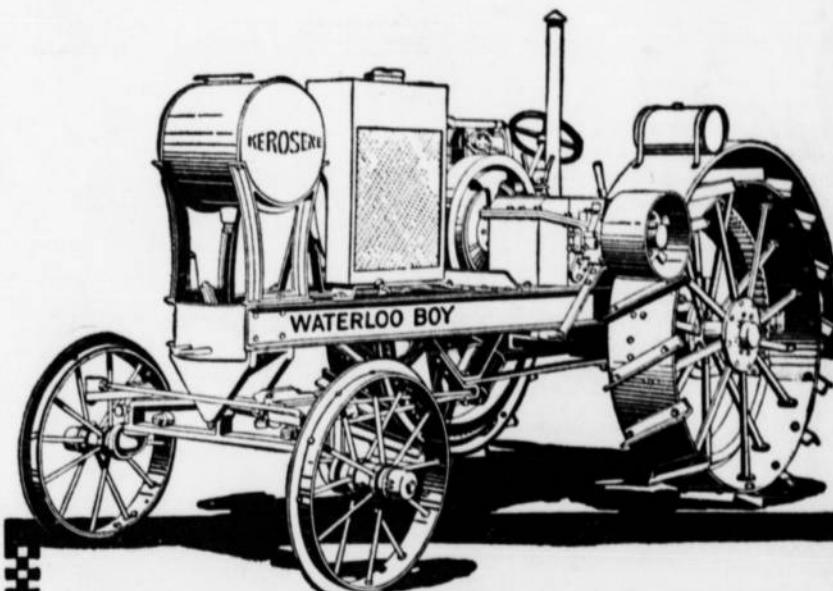
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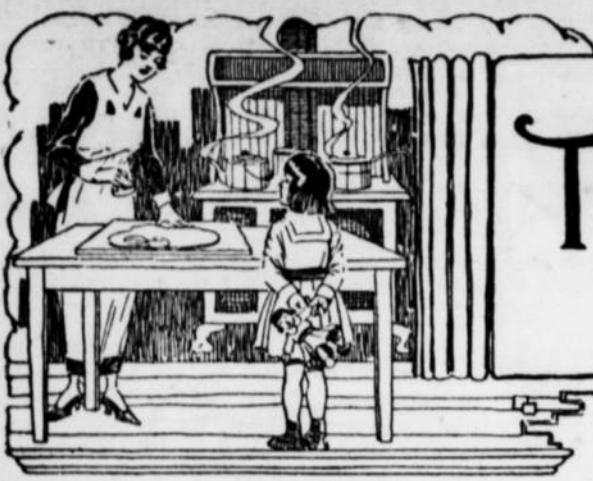
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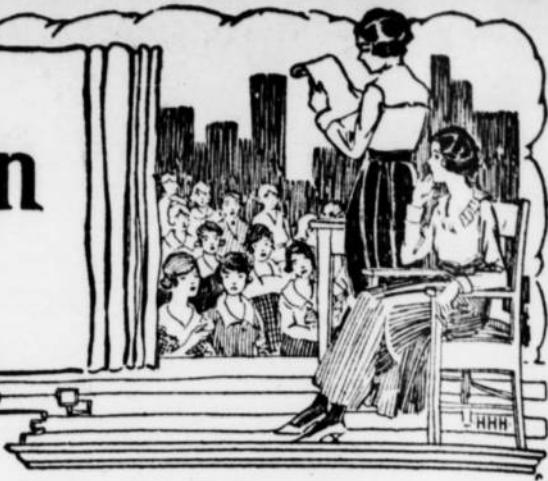
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The Countrywoman

Editorial Comment.



Margaret Bondfield One of the most interesting women of England at the present time is Grace Margaret Bondfield, the first woman in the British Isles to win a ministry post. It is not many months ago since Miss Bondfield figured quite prominently in news reports because of the fact that she had been newly elected chairman of the General Council of Trades and Union Congress of Great Britain—the first woman to ever head this large and important Labor body. Shortly after the recent English general election was over, and it became apparent that the Labor group would be called upon to form a government, there were rumors that Miss Bondfield would be asked to accept a cabinet position. Certainly no man holding the important position that she held would have been overlooked by a government seeking good cabinet material. However, a man was selected minister of labor, and Miss Bondfield was appointed parliamentary secretary of labor. Miss Bondfield did not endorse the criticisms made of the government's actions at leaving her out of the cabinet, and in an interview about that time she expressed her opinion that her appointment was a sufficient step for the moment, and that the inclusion of a woman in the government if not in the cabinet was a justification of women's claims in the past and a portent for the future.

Miss Bondfield is described as a magnetic woman of charm and culture—the very antithesis of the type of woman, opponents of woman suffrage assured us would be developed and pushed forward, if women interested themselves in politics. She has had a good general education and has received a broad education in the active school of life. That education has given her a deep sympathy and understanding of the life of working people. She has been a wage earner since early girlhood. Over 30 years ago she went to London to find work and has said that the most vivid memories of youth is that period of three months when she tramped the unfriendly streets of London looking for a job. Speaking of it she says: "In those days there were no labor exchanges. I would go to the city warehouses early in the morning and get any information I could from the city travellers as to possible vacancies. I then had to go off on the old horse busses sometimes to the other end of London, only to discover when I got there that I was one of perhaps 150 to 200 applicants, that before we had stood in the que for long a notice would be sent out: 'No good waiting any longer—places filled'."

Telling of how she first became interested in trade unionism, after she had found work in a drapery shop, Miss Bondfield continues: "There had been a great agitation about the wages paid to tea shop girls, and the general secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union, James Macpherson, wrote a letter to a London evening paper, pointing out the only remedy for these conditions of semi-slavery was to be found in a combined effort of all the women themselves. . . As at that time I was working about 76 hours a week for a wage somewhere about a \$100 a year, it seemed a practical suggestion and I wrote at once for further information."

She joined a newly organized union, was soon appointed secretary, and not long afterwards gave up her job and devoted herself to organizing workers.

She is noted for her ability as a platform speaker. She makes an attractive use of valuable statistics which she has collected by hard study. She has made extended personal investigations into the conditions under which working women work and live. She has had considerable experience in writing for English publications. She is also noted for her splendid executive ability. One writer commenting on her said that had she chosen to use this ability in the commercial world she would have won outstanding financial success. She ran twice as a Labor candidate in the Northampton district, and was defeated prior to the last general election. Each

time she polled a larger vote and finally she was elected.

Canadian women will watch with interest the career of Margaret Bondfield in her prominent and responsible position in British public life.

Hobbies and Enthusiasm There is a man, let us call him the Butterfly man, who sometimes drops in to see us to talk for awhile about butterflies. Once he commences upon his favorite topic, the busy work-a-day world with its worrying perplexities slips into the background, and we catch glimpses of a fairy land full of creatures with soft velvety wings, and of gorgeous coloring. Large moths, rare and familiar varieties

Lost Gardens

If once you loved a garden,
That's not your garden now—
Yellow crocus in the grass,
And budding lilac bough!—
April's a remembering time,
You will always know,
Green-splashed gold of daffodils,
Where they used to grow.

April's a remembering time,
Days of garden grace.
Lift the covering of straw,
And find a pansy face.
If you have loved a garden,
Its ways will call you yet,
Nothing else that life may bring
Will help you to forget.

Once I loved a garden
That's not my garden now.
In April I remember
The smell of earth and how.
Like folded hands in prayer,
Holding a scented heart.
The hyacinth comes pushing
The loose, brown soil apart.

You can't forget a garden,
Where you have planted seed,
Where you have watched the weather,
And known the roses' need.
When you go away from it,
However long or far,
You'll leave your heart behind you
Where roots and tendrils are.

—Louise Driscoll.

of butterflies become exceptionally interesting. There is a guilty feeling that we have not made the best use of the pair of eyes with which nature endowed us and so we have missed a great amount of pleasure and interest. But for the while we are quite content to see with the mind's eye and to add to the store of our information from the wealth of another person's. That other person's enthusiasm is contagious and when he finally departs we find the day brighter and happier, because of that enthusiasm.

There is a farm woman we dearly love to visit.

She is a busy person doing a great amount of work in her own home, and also doing important public work, but somehow or other she never seems hurried. At almost any hour of the day she will pause to discuss gardens. She says her garden rests her. When family and household cares perplex or when public work wears her, she loves to slip out of doors and dig and plant and hoe. She declares that her garden gives her a better perspective of life, small things do not seem so irritating nor big problems so overwhelming after an hour or so in the garden among her flowers. She talks of flowers just as if they were people, very dear people, who need understanding and consideration. Her enthusiasm and interest holds us spell-bound and somehow or other the thought that anyone who fails to plant a garden is robbed of a large share of life creeps unbidden into our mind.

Then there is another good friend who is a lover of bees. She tells us the most interesting things about the habits of bees, about their manner of working, how they store their food, how they govern themselves and select their queen. Her enthusiasm for her hobby is the joy of her friends.

It pays to have a hobby outside of one's regular work. It gives greater satisfaction and joy to life. The man or woman with a hobby is very rarely ever a pessimist. Most of us like having something to do which we are not compelled by circumstance to do. It affords a means of self-expression. It becomes a game not a task. It helps to give a better balance to our lives. Whether it is bees, butterflies, birds, gardens, radio, music, writing or reading, every woman ought to have a hobby.

Precedence to Dower Rights An important decision, one which will interest those who are concerned with the working out of dower rights of married women, has been recently given by the appellate division of the supreme court of Alberta, in connection with the precedence of dower rights over those of mortgage companies.

The appeal was in connection with the O'Leary case, and involved a mortgage right amounting to over \$14,000. At the time the mortgage was put upon the O'Leary property, Mrs. O'Leary was living apart from her husband. He wished to mortgage the property, and did so without first securing her consent. Mr. Justice Ives granted an order permitting him to do so.

Appeal to the higher court was made, and it ruled by a majority vote that Justice Ives had no jurisdiction to make an order depriving a wife of her dower without notice to her.

Notes By Hon. J. A. Cross, attorney-general for Saskatchewan, gave the following information to the legislature regarding Mother's Allowances: \$215,640 was paid in allowances for 1923. There is a total of 2,618 children in the families receiving allowances, and there were 754 women in receipt of the allowances. In 22 cases the husbands were in jail or penitentiary, and 634 cases the mothers were widows.

According to news reports of the Daily Mail, regulations have been issued in the province of Constantinople, Turkey, making a medical examination compulsory in the case of all persons intending to marry. The doctor's medical report must be accepted by the municipal authorities before marriage will be allowed.

A deputation from the National Council of Women waited upon the cabinet of the Ontario government and recommended considerable social legislation. They asked that the government establish a compulsory short training course for immigrant girls; that minimum wage laws apply to minors under 18; that legislation be enacted permitting women to act on juries, and that no man or woman under 30 years of age be allowed to serve as jurors; that inspection of immigrant children be put under the provincial children's aid department.



Women Members of the British House of Commons

From left to right: Miss Jevson, Miss Susan Lawrence, Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham, the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Philipson, Lady Tarrington and Miss Margaret Bondfield.

The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters
Joe Bostock, builder of the Missatibi railway, was shot by an unseen enemy, while out looking for some way to finish the line across the Big Muskeg which lay in its path. Wilton Carruthers, his chief engineer and best friend, carried the body back to Clayton, and arrived at a meeting of the shareholders of the Missatibi just in time to get them to pass a motion that the line was to be finished.

Carruthers and Molly McDonald, daughter of the factor of the store at the portage, were in love with each other, but McDonald, the young engineer, Bowyer, a member of the legislature and a rival of Joe's, seemed to have some influence over McDonald. Bowyer tried to discourage Wilton and offered to buy the line, but Wilton refused his offer.

Joe's will left everything to his irresponsible young wife, Kitty. Search revealed that 500 shares of the stock had disappeared. Phayre, the banker, produced a transfer signed by Joe in return for a \$350,000 loan which had to be paid by a certain date or the Missatibi swung to Bowyer's interests.

Kitty dismayed Wilton by telling him that she loved him. She schemed with Bowyer, who was also in love with Molly, to get Molly out of her way. She told Molly that Wilton had ceased to love her and at last succeeded in getting Molly to break her engagement.

Wilton went to Clayton to raise money to finish the railway, but found that Bowyer and the banker had used the press to ridicule the line, and it was impossible to raise money. Bowyer advised him to throw up the line. When he got back to camp he found that there had been treachery and a prairie fire had been started with gasoline, which burned the trestle work of the bridge across the muskeg which had just been completed. He found Jules had been murdered in his own shack.

Chambers and Hackett, two men in Bowyer's employ, kidnapped Molly and her father and conveyed them to Bowyer's camp.

CHAPTER XXII Tonguay Talks

WILTON carried the dead man into his room and laid the body on the bed. His face was set like flint. In this he traced the work of Bowyer; but the tool, Lee Chambers, was the object of his immediate vengeance.

Before anything else he must discover the motive of the burglary.

He opened the safe, which he had shut, and went through the papers very deliberately. He imagined that he would be able to discover immediately what had been abstracted. He was astonished to find that everything appeared intact, and just as he had left it.

The object of the burglary should have been the bundle of engineering records, from which the secret of the location of the new wheat lands might have been ascertained. There were also the blue-prints, showing the proposed ranges and townships, which would have afforded a ready clue. But these had not even been disturbed.

Wilton could not understand it. He tried to figure it out. He had already come to the conclusion that the fire had been started with the purpose of drawing himself and those in the vicinity away from the office, while the burglary was being committed. But why had it failed? And what had Chambers been after?

He might have taken flight in terror after committing the murder, without prosecuting his search. Or, again, he might have been after money.

But Chambers must have known that there was no money in the safe. The men's pay came up monthly by special messenger, and was handed out the same evening. It would arrive on the Monday. Chambers could not have been after spoil of that kind.

Wilton looked through Joe's papers again. Everything seemed intact, and nothing had even been tampered with. It must have been that Chambers took fright after the murder.

He closed the safe again. Outside the smoke was clearing. The fire had passed the limits of the camp, leaving a wilderness of charred tree trunks, still glowing red and lurid in the moonlight. Only the long sheds still burned fiercely down by the muskeg. But the noise from the bunk-houses was increasing. Wild yells, drunken oaths, outbursts of cheering came to Wilton's ears.

Suddenly Andersen came running across the smoking ground, followed by some half-dozen of the engineers. The foreman came panting up to the door of the shack.

"The men are crazy drunk, Mr. Carruthers, and they're planning to attack the office!" he gasped.

"What do they think they'll get here?" demanded Wilton.

"Somebody's been telling them the safe's full of money, and that they're going to be laid off because of the fire."

"That last part's true enough," said Wilton. "The first isn't. You've seen those liquor-sellers?" he demanded sharply.

The foreman nodded. "They was in camp tonight during the fire," he said. "I didn't see the use of telling you then."

Wilton reflected a moment, while the engineers gathered anxiously about him. With coal-black faces, and in their cinders of clothes, they looked like devils rather than men.

"They can't open the safe," said Wilton. "At least, there's only one man can, and he's been at it already. No, never mind what I mean! I don't want bloodshed. I'll open it and show it to them." He turned to one of the engineers. "Take four men with you and hurry to the store, and see that no harm comes to Miss McDonald and her father," he ordered. "And take this," he added, picking the revolver out of the drawer and handing it to him.

"You'd better come, too, Mr. Carruthers," the man suggested.

"No, I'll stay here," said Wilton. "Hurry!"

The engineer picked four men, and they hurried down the road. Andersen and two others remained with Wilton. Hardly had the party left when the mob came streaming out of the bunk-houses toward the office, shouting and yelling. They carried crow-bars and long-handled axes, and were evidently mad with drink.

Seeing the four men standing in the doorway, however, they hesitated to rush them, probably in the belief that they were armed, and stood off, cursing them.

"Speak up!" shouted Wilton. "What is it you men want?"

The shouts died away to a muttering. A spokesman stepped forward.

"We want the money in the safe, and we'll have it," he shouted. "We all know you set the fire because the line's busted, and you've got the safe chock full of money. You've worked us like dogs all summer, and now you're going to lay us off because the company's busted. You'd better hand it over."

Evidently somebody had been telling the men that tale. Wilton was anxious to try peaceful methods.

"There's no money in the safe," he answered. "Send a deputation of three men, and you can examine it."

The Hunkies, who for the most part

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understood him very well, looked at one another uncertainly. They were as docile as lambs without leadership. But they had a leader; the outlaw Tonguay stepped forward out of the crowd. "Come along, boys, he's fooling you!" he yelled. "Smash his head for him! Give them what's coming to them!"

But he slunk back into their midst as the bellowing mob rushed forward. Wilton noticed that he was fingering a revolver in his coat pocket. He waited until the mob was close upon the shack. He had calculated that an instant's hesitation would follow, seized it, and sprang into their midst, striking out right and left, and felling a drunken laborer with every blow. As Tonguay fumbled desperately with the trigger of the weapon in his pocket, Wilton dealt him a smashing blow that knocked him senseless. He stopped,

took the revolver, and turned and faced his assailants.

"Now, men," he said, crisply, "I've told you that you shall examine the safe, and I'll keep my word. Three of you can enter. The rest will wait outside."

After a pause three of the workmen came forward uncertainly. Wilton took them inside the shack, opened the safe door, and took out the contents, package by package.

"Satisfied there's no money?" he asked.

"I guess that's so," admitted the leader of the men reluctantly.

"Then get out," said Wilton, driving them toward the door.

The three rejoined their companions, and, with sullen mutterings, the workmen lurched away aimlessly, and totally unable to unite on any further plan of aggression, now that their leader was

gone. Andersen and one of the engineers picked up Tonguay and brought him into the shack. The man was still unconscious. Wilton's blow had struck him fairly on the point of the jaw, paralyzing the plexus of facial nerves. However, he showed signs of coming too shortly.

"Jules is dead," said Wilton quietly.

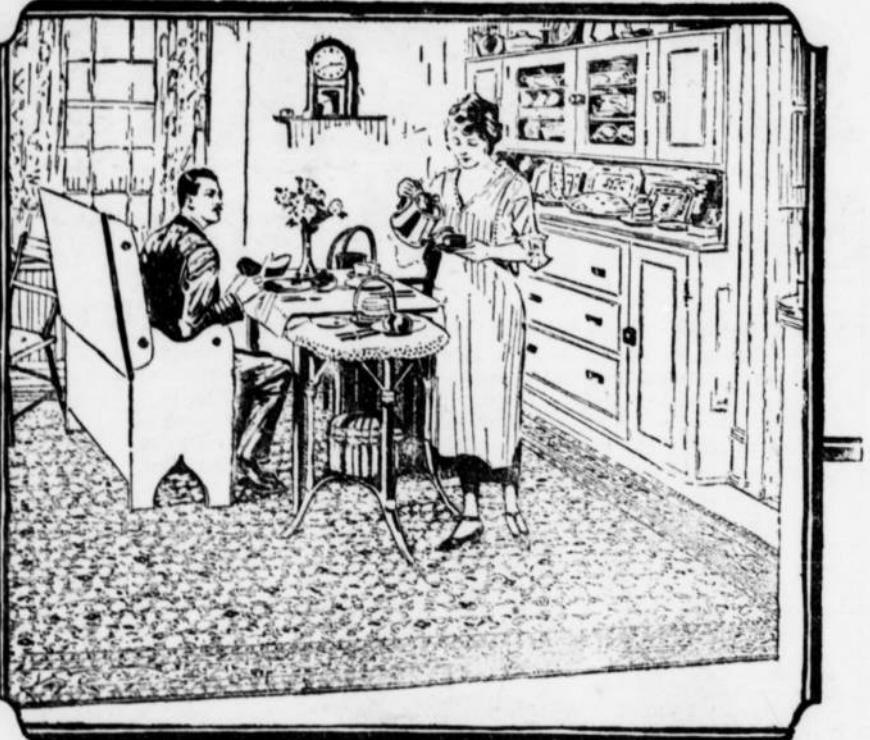
"Jules dead?" shouted Andersen.

"Murdered. It was Lee Chambers. He must have been hanging round the camp. He got into the safe, too, but was scared away before he took anything. Come inside!"

At the sight of the dead man on the bed Andersen swore softly. There were hard looks on the faces of all. They liked Wilton and knew of the troubles of the line; that had not been their business, but the homicide stirred them to the depths.

"The horses are on the edge of the

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| 9 x 15 feet \$22.50 | | | |

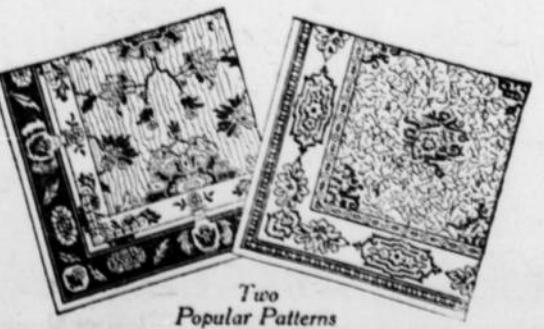
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Made in Canada
By Canadians—For Canadians

swamp, Mr. Carruthers," said one of the engineers, a Scotchman named McLaren. "We can catch and saddle them and scour the country. It's my belief he wasn't alone."

"He wasn't," said Wilton.

"He must have been with those two liquor-peddlers," said Andersen. "I guess they set the fire, all right."

"I guess they did," said Wilton. "And I want to go on to the next camp and telephone into Clayton, and get the police up here right away."

"I done it, Mr. Carruthers," said Andersen. "You see, sir, just as soon as the fire began I seen that gasoline on the engine-sheds. And I'd heard the men talking, because I picked up a little bit of their language. I knew there was trouble coming, and I phoned Mr. Quain. He said he'd get an engine and come right up with some of his men."

"Well done!" said Wilton. "We'll have this man for them, at any rate." Tonguay stirred, muttered, and suddenly sat up on the floor, looking at his captors in bewilderment. He put his hand to his head and groaned. Wilton quietly took the revolver out of his pocket and walked toward him.

"I'm going to ask you a few questions, Tonguay," he remarked in a casual tone. "You'll find it to your advantage to answer them. Who sent you here?"

At the sound of his name Tonguay shrank back and shot a sullen glance at Wilton.

"Who sent you here tonight?" repeated Wilton. "Was it the same man who sent you to arrest me last December?"

Tonguay broke into a short laugh. "You t'ink dey tell that to me?" he sneered. "Jim Hackett don't tell me not'ings. He say you got de job—you do it!"

"You came with Hackett; but what was the game? You were told to sell liquor round the camp and make the workmen drunk and discontented. I guess you have an idea whom you were working for, besides Jim Hackett, eh Tonguay?"

"Mebbe I do," muttered the outlaw. "I guess you shoot me unless I say Mr. Bowyer, eh?"

The parry was effective. "You came here with Hackett and Lee Chambers to fire the camp," said Wilton. "Lee Chambers' job was to steal papers from the safe while we were fighting the fire. You were going to meet some where afterward. Where was it?"

Tonguay was silent.

"You'll answer," said Wilton, raising the revolver.

The man burst into scornful laughter. "You don't bluff me," he jeered. "I guess you don't want to be charged with another murder, eh?"

"Do you?" asked Wilton.

"How's dat? You don't fix no murder on me."

"Come here!" said Wilton, taking him by the arm and leading him to the door of the bedroom.

The moon, sloping in the west, threw a flood of light on the white face of Jules, showing the crushed skull and the blood-clots that stained the pillow. Tonguay screamed and started away, but Wilton held him fast.

"Lee Chambers' work. A hanging job my friend," he said, grimly. "You'd better answer me now, if you want a chance of getting out of this with a straight neck."

"What do you want to know?" babbled the outlaw.

"Where were you three going to meet afterward?"

"In de club-house of de fishing camp at Chain of Lakes, twelve miles south," groaned Tonguay, sinking back against the wall.

The four men exchanged glances. The fishing season was ended, the shooting season, owing to an act of the legislature, would not open for two weeks more. It was an ideal place for hiding.

"That's where we'll find them," said Andersen.

Wilton handed him the revolver. "You'll guard your prisoner, and hand him over to the police when they arrive," he said.

Then he saw men running toward the shack, and stepped outside. It was the party whom he had sent to the portage.

"They're gone!" panted one of them.
"Gone? What do you mean?" shouted Wilton.

Miss McDonald and the factor. They went to bed last night. Now—they're not there. There's been foul work done, and a fight. Her room is all in confusion, the bedclothes dragged into the store, a pitcher smashed to pieces."

Andersen pulled at Wilton's sleeve. "We'll catch the horses at the muskeg," he said. "You stay here. It's our job, sir."

"No, it's my job Andersen," answered Wilton; "and, by God, it'll be a thorough one!"

CHAPTER XXIII

Wilton Rides Alone

He ran down toward the swamp, followed by the party of engineers. The horses, having recovered from their fright, were grazing along the edge; they were wary, however, and would not let themselves be approached. For some minutes the men made fruitless efforts to surround them.

However, the animals soon got mired in the muskeg, which impeded their movements without actually holding them, and the men, being lighter, were able to run across the surface. Soon a cordon was formed, and Wilton managed to catch the mane of a big draught-beast which had been in the front row of the grading-yokes, and, despite its clumsy appearance, had taken the saddle and had a tolerable action.

But hardly had he made sure of it by a grasp on the mane and upper lip than the remainder, snorting and flourishing their heels, dashed through the cordon and galloped full speed toward the lake.

"We'll be with you in a minute, Mr. Carruthers!" shouted one of the men as they went in pursuit.

But Wilton, without answering, had sprung on the beast's back and, leaning forward, caught the broken halter and guided it across the swamp. There were saddles in the factor's store and, much as he grudged the time, he decided to saddle and bridle the animal.

He had no doubt that the outlaws who had set the fire were responsible for Molly's abduction and, if the trail led up to Bowyer, as he was sure it would, God help Bowyer!

In a couple of minutes he had put on the saddle and tautened the girth, bridled the animal, and was riding hard along the southward trail, unarmed.

Meanwhile the rest of the party spent a fruitless half-hour trying to catch horses. At length, after a consultation, they hurried back to the camp, collected a few more Canadians and Americans, and started out after Wilton, leaving a half-dozen to keep the workmen in check. But the Hunkies, exhausted after their debauch, were, for the most part, asleep; only a few rolled hiccoughing about the exterior of the bunk-houses, indulging in aimless demonstrations against the shack, which the presence of the volunteer guard promptly checked.

In the shack Tonguay stared apathetically at Andersen, who sat with the revolver in his hand, keeping watch over his captive.

"You think I kill dat feller, eh?" he demanded after a while.

"I dunno, my friend," answered Andersen. "If you did, I guess you'll swing for it, all right."

"See here! Jim Hackett tolle me to come here an' tell de men dere's money in de safe, and' dey're fools to be worked like dogs and den be laid off because de company's busted. Dat's all I know. I tolle dem to get der pay what was coming to dem."

"Pos-seebly," said Andersen. "You was a fool to do it, though. That story's for the police; it ain't for me. You can tell the inspector when he gets here."

Tonguay leaped from the chair on which he sat. "What's dat?" he screamed. "De police come here, you tell me?"

"Sure, they're coming! What did you think?"

"See here! You let me go!" yelled Tonguay. "I didn't do nothin'. What for you arrest me?"

"Boss's orders," said Andersen

gruffly. "That'll be enough. Set down like a good feller, now."

Tonguay made a flying leap for the door. Andersen, interposing, put out his leg, and the outlaw sprawled his length upon the floor. He looked up into the muzzle of the revolver.

"If you try that again you'll get a taste of what you give Jules there," said Andersen.

"You lie! I tell you I didn't do dat!" screamed Tonguay, sinking back into his chair and shuddering.

They watched each other for some time. It was beginning to grow light. Suddenly the trample of horses was heard outside. Then Inspector Quain appeared at the door of the shack, accompanied by four mounted constables. They were in full kit, with bandoliers slung across their shoulders, and carried their short-barrelled Rosses.

The men on guard came running up with the news of the outrage at the store. Quain listened, nodded. "Had considerable trouble, eh?" he said, dismounting and casting a glance about him at the burned-out buildings and the still burning sheds.

"That fire was set by enemies of the Missabibi," shouted one of the engineers. "And we've got one of the men in there!" He pointed toward the shack.

Quain went in. "Who's this man

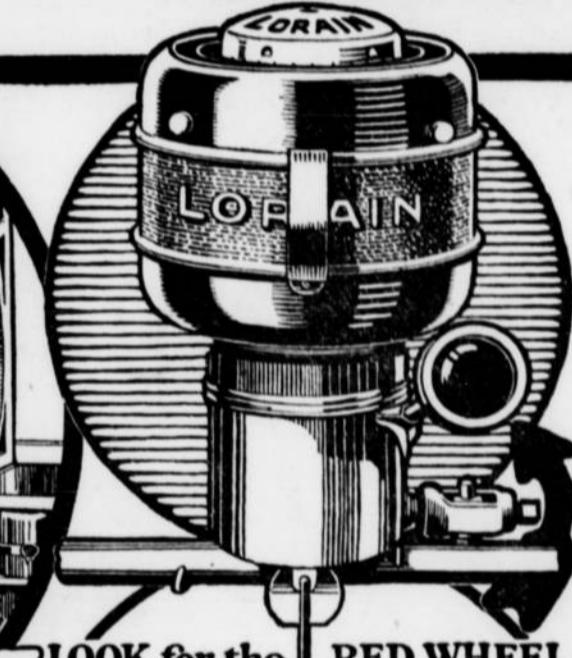
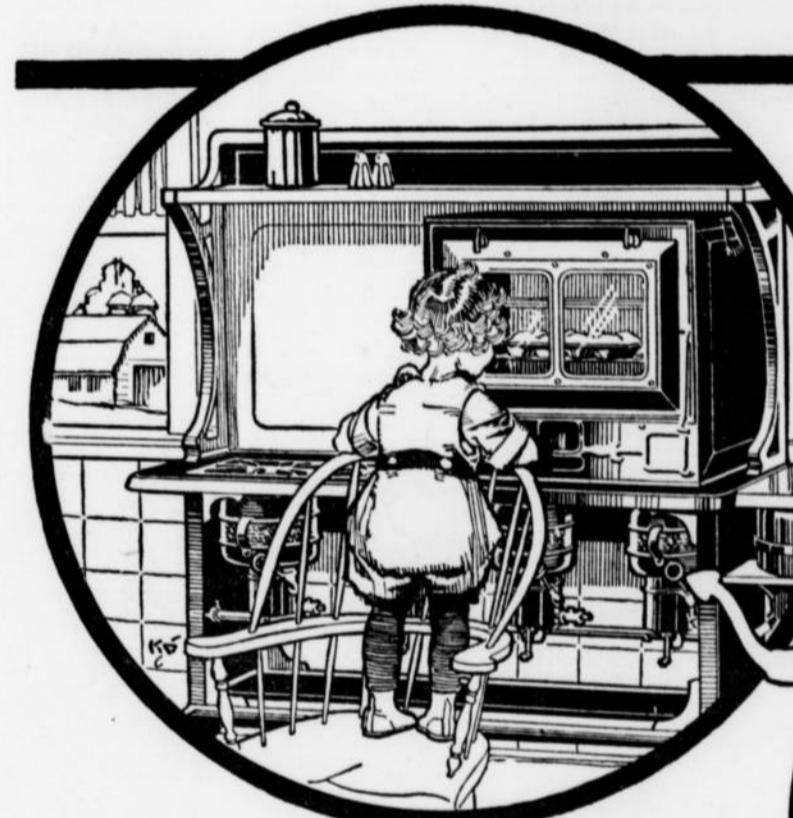
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Royal Yeast Cakes reach the user in sealed air-tight waxed paper wrappers, each cake being wrapped by machinery—not by hand so that even after package has been opened, the cakes are protected from dust and other harmful contamination.

RICH IN
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ROYAL YEAST CAKES



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Guarantee

Should the inner combustion tube of the Lorain High Speed Oil Burner burn out within 10 years from date of purchase, replacement will be made entirely free of charge.

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TO enjoy true cooking satisfaction, get an oil stove equipped with the famous Lorain High Speed Oil Burners. Such a stove is far superior—first, because the burner generates a clean, odorless, blue flame of great intensity. Second, because this intense heat comes in direct contact with the cooking utensil.

The Lorain Burner is easy to operate. It won't get out of order. It seldom needs cleaning. Gives no wick trouble. And the burner lasts. The vital part is guaranteed for ten years. Read the Guarantee.

For twelve years this burner has been giving perfect satisfaction in thousands upon thousands of homes. Each year the demand for Lorain-equipped Oil Stoves has steadily increased. Last year the demand was far ahead of production—great though that production was.

The Lorain High Speed Oil Burner is standard equipment on many well-known makes of oil stoves. That's why you can get almost any size, style, and color of oil stove equipped with this famous burner. Ask your dealer. If there's none nearby, write us for name of nearest one.

AMERICAN STOVE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Manufacturers of Gas Ranges equipped with the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator

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LORAIN
HIGH SPEED
OIL BURNER

Because the short chimney oil stove burner produces an intense flame which strikes directly on the bottom of the cooking utensil, the heat generated has, in the past, caused the early destruction of its vital part, the inner combustion tube.

This fault has been completely eliminated in the Lorain High Speed Oil Burner by making the inner combustion tube of "Vesuvius Metal" which is not affected by the destructive action of this intense heat. Therefore, American Stove Company now gives with each Lorain Oil Burner the unconditional guarantee shown above.

Many famous makes of Oil Cook Stoves are equipped with Lorain High Speed Burners, including:

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Dangler Stove Co. Div., Cleveland, Ohio

DIRECT ACTION
National Stove Co. Div., Lorain, Ohio

NEW PROCESS
New Process Stove Co. Div., Cleveland, O.

QUICK MEAL
Quick Meal Stove Co. Div., St. Louis, Mo.

"you've got here?" he asked Andersen. "I dunno," said the Swede, "except that he's been making trouble in the camp, and he led the crowd to-night. They wanted to bust the safe open."

Quain turned to his men, who were awaiting the order to dismount. "Round up those in their bunk-houses and keep the lot of 'em under guard!" he said, pointing toward the groups of laborers that had gathered about the horses. The constables drove the Hunkies back toward their quarters. "Two of you'll be enough!" shouted Quain after them. "The other two—Beckett and James—will dismount and rest their horses. I'll want you chaps!"

"You've had some trouble," said Quain to Andersen.

"Why, this ain't trouble, inspector," answered the Swede. "You just look inside that room. I guess it ain't the worst, what I told you already."

Quain strode to the door of Wilton's bedroom, uttered a sharp exclamation, and bent over the body of Jules. He came back quickly.

"Who killed that Indian?" he asked. "Lee Chambers, I guess."

"Tell me what you know. Look sharp, please!"

"Why, all I know is he done some crooked work on the trestling and beat it out of camp before Mr. Carruthers had time to fire him. Then Mr. Carruthers caught him prowling round the safe one night. Last night he come back after the fire, which I guess that feller there knows something about."

"I tell you I don't know nothing!" yelled Tonguay, who seemed in the extremity of panic.

"Mr. Carruthers said Mr. Chambers killed Jules there and got into the safe. I dunno no more than that. But—"

Suddenly, with a frenzied scream, Tonguay leaped from his chair and darted for the door again. Andersen was just quick enough. He caught him on the door-sill, and the two men struggled furiously. Tonguay snatched Andersen's revolver out of his hand. Andersen's hand closed on the outlaw's wrist.

Quain ran to grasp Tonguay's arm, but, before he could hold it, the struggle ended. For Tonguay had got his finger on the trigger and was trying to bring the weapon in line with Andersen's head. Andersen swung the outlaw's arm around, and the bullet, discharged too late, passed through Tonguay's left arm.

Screaming with pain and fear the man rolled on the floor, and surrendered himself passively to the ministrations of the inspector and Andersen.

The spectators, who had gathered outside the shack, had come running in at the sound of the shot. Quain ordered them out, and, taking off Tonguay's coat, he cut the sleeve of his shirt away. One of the constables brought him his first aid case, and he soon had the wound painted with iodine and bandaged.

"I'll put a blanket on the floor for the poor feller," said Andersen, as Tonguay collapsed in a dead faint in the chair where they had placed him.

"I'll not need you any further," said the inspector. "You'll help keep the men in their bunk-houses, in case of trouble. Take three or four of your

own men. I'm going after Carruthers, and I expect to be back by noon."

He called one of the two men whom he had dismounted.

"You'll be on duty here until relieved," he said. "You will take charge of this man. Also that safe!" He pointed toward it. "Remember that under no circumstances is anyone to be permitted to enter."

The man saluted him. Quain called the second dismounted constable, and they rode off at a swift pace toward the portage.

(To be continued next week.)

The Best Social Evening

Continued from Page 10

lighting the school, the lamps were poor and became badly smoked early in the evening. We mutually decided to have two successive social evenings—the proceeds from the first were to purchase a gas lamp, and from the second we planned on purchasing utensils for serving lunch.

The first evening we had a "hand" social. The ladies and gentlemen were divided by a curtain. The hand of each lady was placed so that a shadow was cast on a white background. A lively, humorous auctioneer was chosen—and he announced that each bidder need not go beyond one dollar. (This was sensible, because box socials had been overdone in other localities, some adventurous young men paying as high as \$7.00 for one box and thus far exceeding their pocket book). Each "hand," of course, had previously pre-

pared an excellent lunch of home-made cooking, daintily put in decorated boxes. Can you imagine the fun and joking when the various shadows appeared. The married ladies were betrayed by their rings. But then this helped the young man who didn't want an "old married woman" for supper. But some were fooled, too—as several ladies discarded the ring and other girls borrowed some for the shadow scene—because the left hand was to be shown. Good coffee was served and the supper was quite a jolly affair. Many ladies snatched moments to give hands an extra dab so that the partners might see some of the beauty that appeared in the shadow.

An elderly friend announced the proceeds, \$17. This was ample to obtain a good gas lamp, rope and pulleys to manipulate its position in the centre ceiling. After supper all joined in a merry old-time dance (one that did not have repetitions of one-step and fox-trot).

A program entertainment was to follow in two weeks, which happened to come in Christmas week. The program was entirely voluntary—all were invited to contribute. It was surprising how original and varied the program was. The numbers were gladly received and appreciated by all. It often happens that in some communities there are sorry folks who do not realize that life's real happiness consists in giving joy to others. When one does not hear the after remark one does not mind in going to special care in preparing some educative or comic number when one knows it will be received kindly.

Coffee, sandwiches and cake were served after the program. Then followed a little dance as before. The music was given free by members present. A fee of 50 cents was charged for gentlemen. This obtained sufficient funds to purchase 500 plain paper serviettes, three dozen tinned spoons and two and one-half dozen enamel cups. These are proving to be very satisfactory. One dear mother member thinks it wise to allow her to take care of these last purchases—after each entertainment.

This is not necessarily the best money-making event we have had—but it is recent, simple and pleasurable, and one in which "money, money, money" was not the prominent thought in each mind during the evening. In fact we had such a pleasant social time that it was a pleasant surprise for us to find that we were able to make these purchases that all would enjoy—Mrs. Lillian Synhurst, B.A., Hardy, Sask. .

A Reversible Social

THIS social is just the entertainment for a mixed crowd, young and old, big and small, in either a church, school, house or hall. Reverse means in this case, backwards, or turn around. If you are a good sport you will wear your hat and coat backward, better still your dress or apron and collar reversed. On entering the room each person must register, writing their full name backwards, it is more fun for the crowd if this is done on the blackboard where all can see.

After the crowd is all gathered, two captains should choose up sides for a spelling match, all present can take part in this, no matter how poor a speller, the words must be spelled backwards and only two trials are allowed so don't give very long words, a side is soon spelled down. We called on a very "smart" man to say the alphabet backwards from z to a, he could not do it, then we called on a youngster to say them who had been told to memorize them before the social.

Provide some easy way to get partners for a guessing contest, provide each couple with paper and pencil. The organist then plays five or more familiar songs to be played backwards, partners write down the name of the selection, play only twice. Contest No. 2—Partners are allowed fifteen minutes to write as many words as will spell a word when reversed, such as no—on was—saw, etc.

Partners names should be written on



With the Master Four 24-35 Special

TIME is money to the farmer. The modern farmer of today requires a car that will perform economically and efficiently, that will render good service, over rough roads and steep hills, and at the same time give other members of the family a higher degree of safety in operating the car during the leisure hours.

The McLaughlin-Buick Master Four models are rugged in construction, economical in operation, and the new tested Four-Wheel Brakes give an added degree of safety and refinement, usually found only in much higher priced cars.

This new model carries fittingly its title "Canada's Standard Car".

Send for Catalogue

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the papers and gathered up for correction, while this is taking place, have a solo, the singer announcing that this being a "Reversible Social" she will sing the encore only. After a short, silly encore, there is sure to be an applause, then announce that the singer will now try to sing her solo backwards, when just ready to sing, she suddenly turns her back to the crowd and sings the whole song while facing the wall.

Someone could recite a short piece such as Mary's Little Lamb, from end to beginning, quite a good "reversible" program can be thought up, if a longer one is wanted.

The prizes for the contest should be given, the last should come first and the first last in this, the partners guessing the fewest songs and writing down the smallest number of words should receive the bouquets, the best guessers get the consolation prizes.

A reversible parade of five or more ladies with sun-bonnets or dust-caps over faces, and aprons on backwards. This is a puzzle to many, while walking ahead they look like they are walking backwards. One plays a horn, another drum, the rest are leading toy animals on wheels, kiddie-kars or trains, animals or toys, while having loose leading lines held by the lady behind it, the toys should also be reversed and are pulled along the floor by a string tied to the heel of the lady ahead. A little practice in this helps a great deal. While walking across the stage don't face the people, or turn the back, keep straight side, caps should be thin enough to see through.

We got our supper partners by forming two lines, ladies on one side, gentlemen on the other (the children enjoyed being in a separate crowd). Ladies were all given a wish-bone, and after a grand march each couple in turn broke their wish-bones, the one getting the short end was the winner, the loser had to do some short reversible stunt that the winner wished. After all were seated lunch was served. For one evening no one suffered with indigestion even if they did start first on the toothpicks; second, after-dinner mints, coffee, cake, sandwiches and then finish with paper napkins.

By this time we were all ready to "reverse" and go home.—Mrs. J. A. Stevenson, Mortlach, Sask.

Probing His Depths

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."



A page of hats. You'll find one there becoming to you. You can make it easily and save three dollars. Then a double spread of charming dresses which cut from one straight piece of material. Even a beginner could finish one in a few hours, and save money doing it. More attractive dresses—page after page of them, mostly in colors. A page of suits and capes followed by three pages of the most attractive blouse styles you have ever seen. Then lingerie, bungalow dresses, the cutest styles for children imaginable, embroidery designs and photos of New York's most popular actresses.

That's our new Fashion Magazine. We think you should send for a copy because it will help you choose your Spring and Summer wardrobe, and you will save money on every style you select from it. So order your copy now.

Price only 10 cents. Address: Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

How Records Are Made

Phonograph records are made from shell, rotten stone, china, clay, carbon black and cotton fibre, which are mixed and softened to the consistency of dough. This compound is then run through a blanking machine and blanked out in sheets. When ready for pressing these blanks are softened on a steam table and the sticky mass is placed in steam-heated molds having the record grooves in negatives on their surface.

The whole is then subjected to hydraulic pressure of 100 tons or more and allowed to remain under pressure until it has been chilled and set by cold water running through the mold. It is then removed and sent to an edging machine, then inspected for sweat marks from the hands of the workmen, or blemishes caused by carelessness in softening or chilling.

Originally this process permitted the production of 200 records a day from a single mold. This number, through the improvement of presses, has been increased, until at present from 450 to 600 records can be made each day.

According to an estimation recently made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, there are now 145,000 radio sets on farms in the United States with New York state leading.

In Most Homes

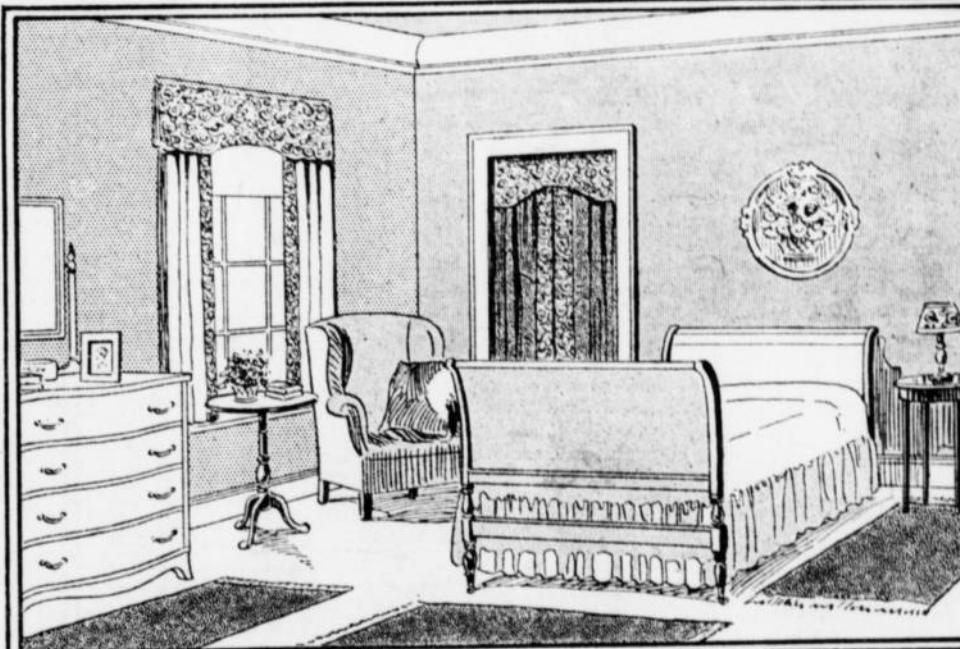
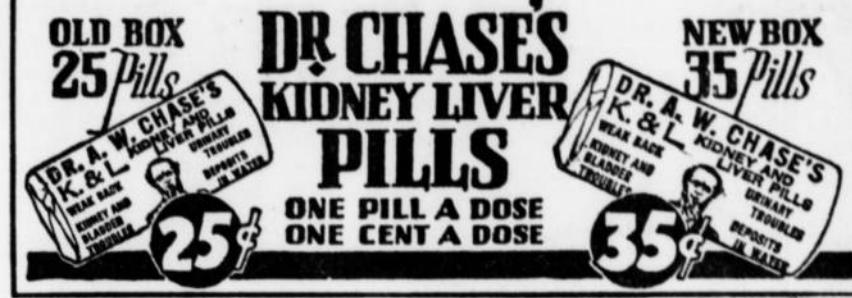
In these days of sedentary habits it becomes necessary for nearly all the members of the family to use some treatment to arouse the sluggish liver and ensure regularity of the action of the bowels.

Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills can be depended upon to produce the desired results under all conditions they are the most popular of family regulators and are found in the

great majority of homes as a safeguard against the scores of ailments which have their beginning in constipation, biliousness and a deranged digestive system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has been increased to 35 cents, the box now contains 35 pills instead of 25 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is 60 cents a box of 60 pills, instead of 50 cents a box of 50 pills. Edmaston, Bates & Co. Ltd., Toronto.



Walls That Harmonize

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Write to Our Home Betterment Department

Our "Home Betterment" department can save time, expense and possibly much disappointment in the appearance of your home—their advice is free. No matter what wall decoration you may have used before, write them. They will reply with tint card and simple directions for the proper use of Alabastine. They will gladly assist you to satisfy your desire to beautify your home.

IN THE Artistic home which visitors enter with pleasure and speak of in praise—much attention is given to walls. Exactly the right color has been selected, neither too dominating nor too weak. Walls should be harmoniously tinted, should add attractiveness and charm to furnishings and floor coverings. The right way to secure wall effects pleasantly remembered by all who see them is to use Alabastine.

Alabastine is a high-grade water color for interior surfaces—plaster, wall board, paint, burlap canvas, or even old wall paper where it is fast, has no raised figures and contains no aniline dyes; comes in standard colors which intermix to make many shades—mixed with either cold or warm water—can be applied to any interior surface, and is so satisfactory that you may do the work yourself when decorators are not available—put up in powdered form—full directions on every five-pound package. Being sanitary as well as artistic, Alabastine is the acceptable wall coating for homes, offices, public buildings, theatres, schools—wherever beautiful walls are desired.

The Alabastine Company Paris, Limited, Paris, Ont.

57

**CHURCH'S HOT or COLD WATER
Alabastine**

The Standard Bank of Canada

Forty-Ninth Annual Statement for year ending

31st JANUARY, 1924

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Balance forward, January 31st, 1923 | \$ 160,566.90 |
| Profits for the year ending January 31st, 1924, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts. | 695,094.76 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Dividend No. 136, paid May 1st, 1923, at the rate of 14% per annum | \$ 855,661.66 |
| Dividend No. 131, paid Aug. 1st, 1923, at the rate of 14% per annum | 140,000.00 |
| Dividend No. 132, paid Nov. 1st, 1923, at the rate of 12% per annum | 140,000.00 |
| Dividend No. 133, payable Feb. 1st, 1924, at the rate of 12% per annum | 120,000.00 |
| War Tax on Note Circulation | 120,000.00 |
| Reserve for Dominion Income Tax | 40,000.00 |
| Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund | 55,000.00 |
| Balance carried forward | 25,000.00 |
| | 215,661.66 |

GENERAL STATEMENT LIABILITIES

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Notes of the Bank in circulation | \$ 4,580,865.00 |
| Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date) | \$40,478,339.23 |
| Deposits not bearing interest | 11,114,922.34 |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Deposits made by other Banks in Canada | \$ 51,593,261.57 |
| Balances due to other Banks in Canada | 671,261.30 |
| Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada | 65,038.38 |
| Advances under The Finance Act | 3,506,151.42 |
| Bills Payable | 2,000,000.00 |
| Letters of Credit outstanding | 414.89 |
| Liabilities not included in the foregoing | 130,605.45 |
| Dividend No. 133, payable 1st February, 1924 | 3,696.97 |
| Former Dividends unclaimed | 120,000.00 |
| Capital stock paid in | 728.75 |
| Reserve Fund | 4,000,000.00 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward | 2,750,000.00 |
| | 215,661.66 |

ASSETS

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Current Coin held by the Bank | \$ 1,291,918.18 |
| Dominion Notes held | 8,562,380.50 |
| Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves | 700,000.00 |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Deposit with the Minister for the purpose of the Circulation Fund | \$ 10,554,298.68 |
| Notes of other Banks | 200,000.00 |
| United States and other foreign currencies | 279,741.00 |
| Cheques on other Banks | 13,157.01 |
| Balances due by other Banks in Canada | 3,423,274.33 |
| Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada | 100,000.00 |
| | 682,970.27 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value | \$ 8,640,829.36 |
| Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value | 2,306,992.46 |
| Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value | 133,416.65 |
| Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks or other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover | 2,984,292.79 |
| | 14,065,531.26 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts | \$ 29,318,972.55 |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | 1,508,656.84 |
| Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for | 35,653,253.08 |
| Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank | 673,933.18 |
| Real Estate other than Bank Premises | 77,670.00 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra | 323,408.16 |
| Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off | 130,605.45 |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing | 1,900,026.35 |
| | 51,159.78 |
| | \$69,637,685.39 |

W. FRANCIS, President.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

I certify that the above Balance Sheet is in accord with the books of The Standard Bank of Canada, and that, in my opinion, it discloses the true condition of the Bank as at 31st January, 1924. I have received all the information and explanations I have required and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, 21st February, 1924.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.
Auditor for the Shareholders.

Mike of the Royal Mounted

Continued from Page 7

the sleigh had slowed his blood circulation, cooled his body. Now the intense cold numbed him. He stepped off to walk. All in a second the dogs and conveyance were swallowed up in that opaque, whirling gloom, for the doctor, in stepping from the sled, had thoughtlessly failed to retain hold upon the restraining line. In the moment he did so the dogs knew they were free. With the realization there sprang simultaneously in the brain of each the desire for the shelter of the fort. They knew how close it was, for the doctor had come within a scant two miles of home before finding the dunnage. Knowledge of the fort's nearness overcame the first desire to lie down here in the forest. Swayed by this homing instinct, Mike turned back, passed within a few feet of the bewildered doctor, and broke into fast pace. A mile the team ran. Then suddenly into Mike's heart came strange guilty pangs.

Deep within him stirred that ancient strain of foreign blood. In his brain cells lurked memories not understood, traditions and instincts of civilized forefathers utterly at variance with his husky nature. Now, from away down the corridors of the past, from time infinitely remote, something called to this running dog, demanding allegiance to that man left behind to wander through the driving snow, a creature standing symbol of a race to whom that ancestor and all his kind had served unwaveringly since the dawn of time.

Desire to return and stand by the man-being thrilled Mike with ever growing power. Yet still he ran on, his was still the brain and sinew of a Labrador husky, creature of snarl and fang, his ways and thoughts those of the wolf. Still within sounded his other calling. Above the roar of the Arctic cataclysm, despite the sting of snowflakes turned by the wind to pellets sandlike hard repeated this call of an age-old fealty, reiterating, and would not be downed. The distance to the post was but a matter of a hundred yards, when suddenly Mike halted. The dogs behind swept on, tightening the trace forward upon Mike's back. In another second he was free and was bounding back in the direction of the deserted doctor.

The doctor, after stumbling a few hundred yards, blinded by the pitiless beat of the snow, had dropped to his knees. Stupid with cold, he assumed a sitting posture, letting the cold creep over him. A listlessness crept over him; his whole person became oppressed with a vast heaviness, a dull languor crying for sleep. He folded his arms and cuddled down amid the drifting snow.

Suddenly out of the darkening mist closing upon him leaped a fury body. Running with head low, nose held close to trail most difficult, Mike came upon the fallen man. He thrust his cold nose enquiringly into the face now pillowed on folded arms. Mortimer stirred feebly. The movement incited Mike to fresh endeavor. With rough tongue he licked the immobile features. Like a drowsy child annoyed by an alighting fly, the doctor raised one hand to beat off this unrealized torment. Mike drew away. The man's hand dropped limply back. Again and again did the dog repeat the action. Each time the human hand rose and fell. Gradually the man's movement started into faster movement the sluggish blood. Presently Mortimer sat straight, in his eyes the light of returning reason. Only a minute it shone; his head dropped again. Snarling, Mike leaped closer. The great wolf jaws closed on one of the doctor's cloth-protected wrists. But the long fangs were terrible for their tearing force, did not sink in, only took tight hold, and then Mike tugged and tugged. With legs wide apart, braced and tense, he pulled. Under the force of his attempt his teeth sank in a little. The man cried faintly, causing the dog to desist. Again, however, he took hold, this time sinking his teeth into the tough ear-bou skin of the man's coat. With this firmer hold obtained, Mike began dragging the body inch by inch through the snow. The coat, pulled as it was with the grain of the hair on the snow, formed a rude runner. But it was as

awkward load, and Mike, though he had once drawn his six-hundred-pound share of a record sleigh load, found the present weight a difficult one to move. Soon he stopped, wearied by this unusual effort.

Then again the man moved. The rough motion had started his blood to pulsing faster. With an effort he raised himself to all fours. He would have halted in this position, but Mike, gladdened by the movement, caught once more at the loose fold of the coat, pulled desperately. In answer to the pressure the doctor raised one hand and put it forward, then the other. In unison, the knees swung into this primal gait. By the time he had covered a dozen feet in this manner the man's creeping became too fast for the dog, tugging and moving backward at the same time as he was. Letting go, Mike turned and took new hold of the coat at the shoulder, but this time in such a way that he swung into stride alongside the man. So they moved on, the man by blind instinct of the revived will to live; the dog, product of many generations of wolflike creatures, swayed by one strain of finer blood, which, throbbing through brain cells savage, had conquered the instincts of all those wilderness years.

At the end of perhaps two hundred yards the man halted. The dog let go and stood staring enquiringly. A little uncertainly the doctor rested one hand upon the furry back. Thus aided he got to his feet. Once more in standing position he took a step forward. Mike trotted a few feet in advance, stopped, and stood waiting for him to catch up.

Running and stopping, the dog led the way 'ward the door of the post. When it was a hundred feet distant, Mike, unable to contain himself any longer, dashed forward, barking loudly, bringing to the door the anxious members of the detachment, already alarmed by the return of the dog team, but helpless to render aid until the storm would abate.

Into willing arms the doctor stumbled and was carried within the post, and Mike, because he, too, belonged to civilized things, also entered to curl up in a corner farthest from the stove and fall asleep. He slept for a long time, till roused by the men going to the rescue of the inspector. Once more in harness, the dog led the team over a heavy trail to at last come upon the inspector snuggly ensconced behind a snow-covered windbreak.

Often in the months that followed the doctor caught glimpses of Mike lying full-stretched and still before the post, his great head turned out to sea. Sitting motionless, he remained there for long hours at a time, eyes staring out over the dreary waste of tossing, lonely water. And sometimes, coming upon him unawares, the doctor thought he saw reflected in those brown eyes a strange light, an alien something, weary of the stern harshness of the frigid Arctic shore, a hungry look of desire for other dimly comprehended things of kinder land.

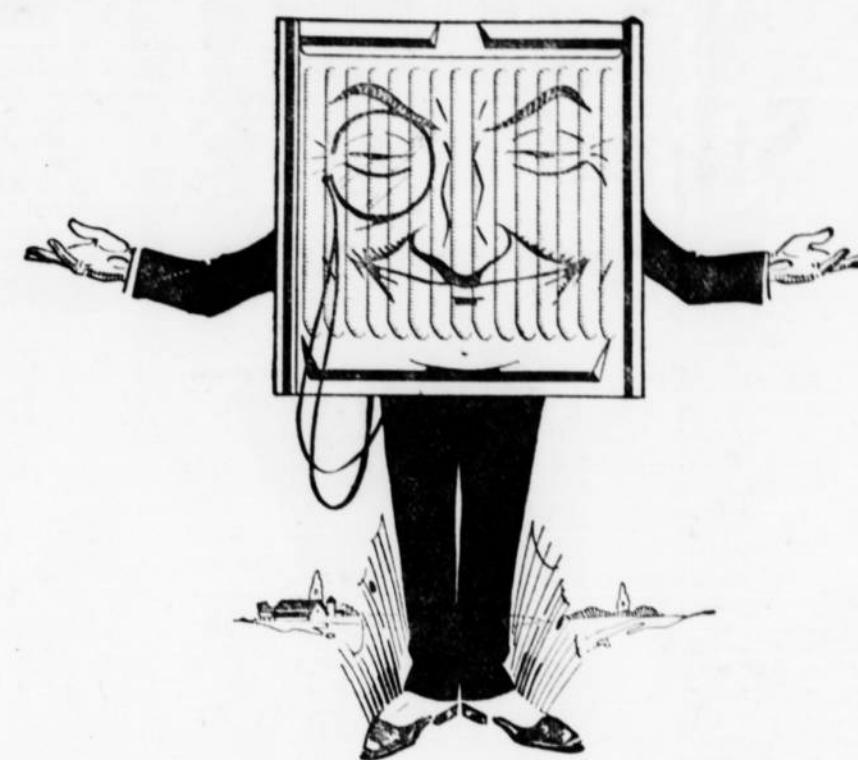
When Beauty and Plenty Abound

Continued from Page 12

The other roses require fall covering not to protect them from cold, but to keep them from budding out too early in the spring.

A good shelter belt not only makes possible the growing of flowers and fruit, but ensures a good vegetable garden, and brings them on earlier than would be possible otherwise, and not only the usual things, but ripe tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, and in some cases melons. A hot bed is a great aid, too, especially with cabbage. Getting them out early gives them a start before cabbage worms are troublesome. And sweet corn is the rule every year, instead of the exception.

As I say, surroundings of this sort have a psychological influence on a person. Your farm means nothing to you if you have put nothing into it. If you do not love the farm and the growing things that belong on a farm, then you have missed your calling, and should take up another vocation. A farmer should be proud of his farm and proud to be a farmer, as the English country gentleman is proud of being a farmer and loyal to the class to which he



I AM "George Two-by-two"—so named because I am the well-known "George" Steel Shingle, made by the Pedlar People at Oshawa, Ont.

Why the surname "Two-by-two," you ask?

Simply because it indicates my handy size—twenty-four inches each way—in other words, two feet by two feet, or "Two-by-two" for short.

My object in life is to make barn roofs that won't burn, that refuse to be blown off the rafters, that defy lightning, that last a lifetime, that won't cost a dollar for repairs.

Now if that isn't a useful object, I'd like to know what is!

You really owe it to yourself, Mr. Farmer, to find out how little I cost. And that's easy. Simply fill in, cut out and send the coupon, and by return mail you will know how small is the cost to put me on your barn roof. Do it now!

Yours forever,

George Two-by-Two

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED,
Oshawa, Ont.

Please send me, free of charge, an estimate showing the cost of roofing and siding for a building of the dimensions indicated by rough sketch attached.

Name.....

Address.....

Fill in and mail this
coupon 
and attach a rough
sketch showing dimen-
sions of your building.

Ends Stubborn Coughs in a Hurry

For Real Effectiveness, This Old Home-made Remedy Has No Equal. Easily and Cheaply Prepared.

You'll never know how quickly a bad cough can be conquered, until you try this famous old home-made remedy. Anyone who has coughed all day and all night, will say that the immediate relief given is almost like magic. It takes but a moment to prepare, and really there is nothing better for coughs.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, put 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, this mixture saves about two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, and gives you a more positive, effective remedy. It keeps perfectly, and tastes pleasant—children like it.

You can feel this take hold instantly, soothing and healing the membranes in all the air passages. It promptly loosens a dry, tight cough, and soon you will notice the phlegm thin out, and then disappear altogether. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and it is also splendid for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, the most reliable remedy for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Mother!

Child's Best Laxative is
"California Fig Syrup"



Hurry, Mother! Even a bilious, constipated, feverish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup," which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California," or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Farm Help and Household Workers

The Salvation Army is Bringing to Canada

**FARM LABORERS
BOYS FOR FARM WORK**

And Women for Domestic Service

For further information apply:
SALVATION ARMY, Immigration Dept., 817 GARSTON ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

belongs. When we farmers have reached this point of loyalty and class consciousness, we would have no problems, because we would have it in our power to change conditions.

Home economics and a garden will never solve all a farmer's problems, by any means, but if you will only give them a fair chance, they will help. The garden will cheer you with its color and fragrance and the music of bird songs, and the wind in the trees, as well as the good food it provides. "An army fights on its stomach," is a common saying. And a farmer with a cellar full of vegetables and fruit, a meat house full of a variety of meats, home-grown, will have more heart to fight for his rights than the neighbor who must buy all he eats, and whose music is only

the howl of the blizzard and the coyote on the bare prairie.

I did not care to go to the expense of putting a good paper on the walls of our house as we hoped to build a new one soon. I tried a new system and found it worked well in our "shack." I bought heavy building paper and glued it on to the wall in the same way as burlap is put on. The baseboard is loosened and one edge is pushed under it so that when it is nailed back in place it is quite sanitary. Around the top I placed a strip of wood or moulding. Then I sized it with glue and gave it two coats of light bluish paint so that it can be washed when soiled by little hands. Then when I paper the room, the strips from the ceiling to the moulding are so short that it is very easy to do.—Mrs. R. B.

Something New for Spring

No. 1656—Neat House Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with 1½ yards of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1760—Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard 25-inch contrasting.

No. 1772—Slip-on Blouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 32-inch or wider material with 2 yards of binding.

No. 1721—Charming Design, that cuts entirely in one piece (see diagram). Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1702—Pretty Style of Becoming Lines. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1706—A Bloomer Frock for a Little Girl. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ½-yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1766—Smart Blouse Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15¢ in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly. From the front cover of our Spring Fashion Magazine right on through the book, you will see all of the styles which will be popular during the coming season. Styles for morning and afternoon wear as well as those needed for the more formal occasions. And cute styles for the kiddies. There are dressmaking lessons for the beginner, and charming styles which can be made in a couple of hours even by one who is a novice with the needle. So settle your dress problems by sending 10¢ today for our new Fashion Magazine. You'll save dollars by doing so.

All Patterns 15¢ each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

Address Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**A Famous Wash for Eczema**

A fluid, beautiful in color, stainless, with a pleasing odor—delicate, yet a powerful agent for skin diseases.

The first touch—the itching stops—the fire is out of eczema. It will reach your case.

D.D.D.

Your druggist will guarantee D.D.D. prescription. \$1.00 a bottle. He also has D.D.D. soap. Do you wish to try before you buy?

Free Trial Bottle

Send today for the generous test of D.D.D. Enclose ten cents to cover postage.

D.D.D. Co. 823 Lyall Ave., Toronto

**Have Shapely Feet
Unmarred by BUNIONS**

FASHION and comfort demand that feet fit snugly into the dainty pumps of today. There must be no hump to mar shapely feet—no rattling torture to upset comfort. Bunions are unnecessary and dangerous. You can remove them quickly, harmlessly, pleasantly with the new, marvelous solvent, **Pedodyne**. Pedodyne stops pain almost instantly, banishes the disfiguring hump, and relieves the swollen burning sensation.

SENT ON TRIAL
Write today and I will gladly arrange to send you a box of Pedodyne Solvent for you to try. Simply write and say "I want to try Pedodyne." There is no obligation.

KAY LABORATORIES,
Dept. M-692
186 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

CLOTH REMNANTS

We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths, also all lengths and pieces of all the latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully returned if not entirely satisfactory. Price \$1.00, postpaid.

GEORGE GRATTAN, Mfg. Agent
NEW GLASGOW, QUEBEC



Proven best
Since 1857

**For baby
at weaning time**

FREE BABY BOOKS
Write to The Borden Co.,
Limited, Montreal, for
two Baby Welfare Books.

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Dept. T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Bargain Counter—Guide
Classified Ads.

The Radio on the Farm

Continued from Page 8

Music has a universal appeal. The music lover can enjoy to his fill the good things which may be picked out of the air by the radio. There are vocal selections, concert programs, band and orchestra concerts and theatre programs. Selecting at random one day's program from a daily paper as to what was to be "on the air" for the following day I noted: four cities broadcasting a children's hour program in the early evening, a lecture from Chicago, a band concert from Dallas, a theatre program from St. Louis, Missouri, an orchestra program and five or six dance programs. These are just a few of the items in the printed list. It is now possible for guests assembled in a private home in a farm house to enjoy a little dancing to music supplied by a city orchestra many hundred miles away.

One of the newest developments of radio is the installation of receiving sets on trains. If you happen to be making a long journey on the transcontinental trains on the Canadian National Railways you will find in the observation cars a little group of people enjoying a radio concert or lecture. If the whole car of people wish to listen a loud speaker is used, but if only a few wish to be entertained by radio the head phones are used.

There are 36 radio broadcasting stations in Canada. Alberta has four and Saskatchewan two. In Manitoba, all the broadcasting is done by the Manitoba Telephone System. Having the broadcasting under the control of one central agency has meant a higher grade of concert with a careful selection of material which is of wide public interest. All broadcasting stations work under government license.

Yes, the radio is here to stay. Those who are not so fortunate as to own a radio set are surely missing many good things. If there should be any doubting Thomas who declares that these things "can't be done," just let him visit the nearest man who owns a good receiving set and once he has listened to the "voice of the air" he will return to his home a radio enthusiast.

In conclusion let me quote an excerpt from a letter of a Manitoba farmer, Eldon Clark, of Springstein, his experience with radio:

"We have enjoyed the benefits of radio for about one and a half years. Starting in with a simple home-made set we gradually got bolder and bolder and made a single circuit regenerative set using a N.E. peanut tube. With this set, which cost, all told, including two head sets, about \$35, we got very good results, and were able to bring in a total of about 50 stations. During the present winter we changed to a set using "spider web" inductance coils and a U.V.201 A tubes with one stage of A.F.A. With this set we have been able to pick up PWX, Havana, Cuba, and we get all the important stations within a radius of one thousand miles, and under favorable conditions to twice this distance.

"Our aerial is 43 feet high and 180 feet long including "lead in" and consists of a single strand number 22 copper wire. With our first set we used an aerial of ordinary hay baling wire and got practically as good results.

"I consider the radio a great boon to us and we really do not know what we would do now without it. Tomorrow (Sunday) for instance, we will be able to listen in to two church services from Winnipeg, one from St. Matthews' Anglican church, and in the evening to Broadway Baptist. If it proves to be a good "radio night" we will be able to listen to services from WOAW at Omaha, or perhaps to WLAG at Minneapolis. On week days we have the pleasure of listening to news from many different parts of the world as well as to both the grain and stock market reports or to some of the best music.

"I would like you to tell your readers that any man or boy (or girl, either for that matter), of ordinary intelligence who is willing to study up a little and then employ a little time and patience can make a set that will cost when complete not more than \$25 that will reach out 1,000 miles or more, and bring in from 35 to 50 of the best stations in Canada.

THE FACTS REGARDING FARM IMPLEMENTS

No. 1 of a Series

Relative and Comparative Values

THE price of any commodity is high or low only by comparison with that of other articles of similar make. The price of farm produce is admittedly low, but is this justification for saying that the price of other articles is excessive? As much is being heard these days about implement prices, let us consider briefly the factors that control these prices.

Implements—Small Part of Outlay

According to the Dominion Government's Census only 11% of the total value of farm property is represented by "Implements and Machinery," which includes automobiles, tractors, threshers, etc. Moreover, out of every dollar received by the farmer for his produce only 3½ to 8 cents, according to the type of farming, is spent on implements and repairs. Therefore, although agricultural implements are the base of modern agriculture, they represent, in capital expenditure and annual maintenance, a very modest proportion of the farmer's outlay.

Operating at a Loss

To operate at a loss tries men's morale, but it has been done and is being done to-day. The farmer and his co-partner the implement maker have been forced to sustain heavy losses during recent years, in both cases due to the increased cost of production, and the low prices obtained for their products. The leading implement companies have suffered in the last three years very substantial losses. Moreover their production of machines has decreased by over 50%.

Implement Prices Offer the Best Value for the Farmer's Dollar

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1847

Toronto, Montreal,
Swift Current, Yorkton,

Moncton,
Calgary,

Winnipeg,
Edmonton.

Brandon,

Regina, Saskatoon,
Agencies Everywhere

"I have heard people say that they think that they would soon tire of it. I do not find this to be the case. There seems to be something fascinating about listening-in to the voices and music coming through space from places one has never seen and perhaps never heard of before."

Ed. Note.—The Guide extends an invitation to readers who have radios installed to tell of their experience, of the enjoyment they have had in "listening-in," or to tell of the type and construction of radio they use. Those who wish information in the construction of a receiving set or the addresses of manufacturers of radio apparatus, write: The Radio Service Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Standard Bank Report

The forty-ninth annual statement of the Standard Bank of Canada, which was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting, held at the head office of the bank, in the city of Toronto, on Wednesday, February 27, was accepted by the shareholders as highly satisfactory.

The profits for the year stand at \$695,094, which, together with a balance of \$160,567, carried forward from the

previous year, makes available for distribution \$855,661.

After paying quarterly dividends during the year amounting to \$520,000: reserving for Dominion income tax \$55,000; applying \$40,000 to war tax on circulation, and making a contribution of \$25,000 to the officers' pension fund, a balance of \$215,661 is carried forward. This is an increase of \$55,000 over the amount carried forward a year ago. Cash assets are \$15,253,441, or 24.3 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public and liquid assets have reached the considerable figure of \$29,318,972, or 46.8 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

Too Fast For Him

The horse trader was trying to sell

August Schmierkase a horse.

"She's only six years old, sound as a bell, eats lightly, and goes ten miles without stopping."

"Nod for me, nod for me," said August, shaking his head. "I lif only eight miles from the town outh, und mit dot horse I haf to walk back two miles."



DON'T BUY NEW GRAIN DRILLS
YOUR OLD DRILL FITTED WITH FIFIELD'S ROLLER ATTACHMENTS

will work as good as new and the cost be only about equal to the interest for one year on the price of a new drill. Easily adjusted to all makes of double-disc drills.

Price f.o.b. Abbey, \$35 per set of 20
Sample for any make, \$2.00

When ordering give numbers on front and rear boott castings.

FIFIELD MANUFACTURING CO.

ABBEY, SASK.

You get the goods when buying from
Guide Advertisers

Deafness

Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

Write today for our 168-page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
840 Inter-Southern Building. LOUISVILLE, KY.

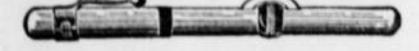
24-Piece School Set FREE



This set contains:
1 Vamping Chart (which teaches you how to play the piano in two hours),
1 Combination Game Sheet, 1 Box Crayons,
1 Package of Ink Powder, 1 Movie Glasses, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Compass, 3 Blotters, 1 Eraser, 1 Indelible Pencil, 1 Memo Pad (40 pages), 1 Ruler, 1 Pocket Book, 1 Pencil Box, 2 Pen Nibs, 4 Lead Pencils, 1 Bird Warbler and 1 Pen Holder. If you will sell just three dollars' worth of our Easter and assorted Cards and Garden Seeds at 10 cents a package. SEND FOR THEM TODAY.

Best Premium Co., Dept. F 6, Toronto

Self-Filling Fountain Pen FREE



This is a wonderful chance to win a Self-filling Fountain Pen exactly like the picture. Just send to us for THREE DOLLARS' worth of our Easter and Assorted Cards and Garden Seeds, and sell them among your friends and neighbors at 10 cents a package, and when they are sold, send in the money to us, and we will at once send you this lovely pen. Get started early.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F 31, TORONTO

CAT AND DOG SHOW

One day Doc Sawbones thought what a splendid idea it would be to have a cat and dog show in Dooville, so he put up a big sign telling when it would be and all about the prizes he would give. Of course every little Doo Dad had either a cat or a dog and they all made up their minds that they would take them to the show and try and win a prize. At last the great day arrived, and off they started for the big tent just outside the village where the show was to be held. There they come—little dogs and big dogs, long dogs and short dogs, and all kinds of pussy cats. Doc Sawbones has a wonderful Dachshund, one of those funny dogs you know which is half a dog high and two dogs long. He is very proud of his dog and didn't want it to get into a fight with any of the other dogs so he is carrying him like a bundle of blankets. The lady Doo Dad had her nice pussy cat all fixed up with a nice bow around its neck, and the little Doo Dad knocked the lid off and frightened pussy, and there she is up on top of the lamp-post. Poor old Sleepy Sam, he just took forty winks, but while he was about it his dog got into a terrible fight and now he is a wreck. See, the naughty little Doo Dad with the catapult has shot a stone at Roly and it hit the bag in which he was carrying his cat. Pussy has torn a hole in the bag and is making a flying leap for Flannelfeet. Old Man Grouch has a fine bulldog, but it sees Roly's cat and has jerked Old Man Grouch off his feet. Poor Flannelfeet will have a terrible time if the cat and the dog get to him at the same time. One little Doo Dad has tied a bone to the end of a stick and is holding it out in front of his coach dog. If nothing happens they look as if they would get to the show in plenty of time. All the Doo Dads seem to be going to the show and it should be a wonderful success.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

parliament have been bombarded with circulars of all kinds from Canadian manufacturers, such circulars representing that higher tariffs and not lower tariffs were required to stop the exodus of Canadian citizens to the United States, and to revive Canadian industry. The speech of Mr. Meighen was something in the nature of a jeremiad.

The official opposition leader predicted that if the Liberal tariff reform proposals were carried out, nothing but disaster could befall the industries of the Dominion.

Cheap Woolens Necessary

As significant, however, of the attitude of the government, the speech made in the Senate by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal leader in the upper house, is of interest. It is of particular interest on account of the fact that Senator Dandurand is a Montreal man, and a financier. On Wednesday last, Senator Dandurand said: "Hon. gentlemen, when the Senate adjourned last evening I was speaking of the inexplicable and unjustifiable attitude of the manufacturers in 1911. I feel that they then disqualified themselves from teaching good-will and fair play to the farmers of this country. Their attitude and action in 1911 preclude them from judging others on that score. The farmers will never be able to equal them in the field of selfishness. What is the present grievance of the manufacturers? I stated that the farmers at large were asking for a reduction in the tariff, and the manufacturers are now being heard in demand for increase in the tariff. What is the principal grievance of the manufacturers? It is the increased preference to Great Britain. I desire to lay down the principle that the tariff is made for Canada's benefit alone, and that the preference to Great Britain has been given for our sole advantage. In this rigorous country we must see to it people are properly clad at a minimum of cost. The tariff must be so arranged as to ensure a fair price to the con-

sumer as well as to the producer. Where can we draw the line? It is a difficult problem indeed. There are great variations in conditions both periodical and geographical. The cost of materials vary. Commercial depressions occur inside and beyond our boundaries. There are the fluctuations in exchange; there are the differences in the wages. Consideration must be given to the domestic market and its limitations, to the foreign market and the possibility of U.S. manufacturers' competition and what not. All kinds of conditions may intervene to vary the situation. I am of the opinion that a certain inflow from the outside is a sure indication and guarantee of fair conditions in the country. It makes for healthy competition. It keeps the manufacturer on the alert and develops his spirit of initiative."

Senator Dandurand then went on to show that in spite of the complaints of the woolen and shoe manufacturers, importations of these commodities had not appreciably increased since the British preference had increased a year ago. The speech of the Senate leader is regarded by some as a premonition of reductions in the duties of the necessities of life as well as in those of the implements of production.

Extend Home Bank Enquiry

Conservatives at the outset contemplated bringing in an amendment to the address condemning the government for limitation of the scope of the enquiry into the Home Bank failure to the years 1915, 1916 and 1918. Such an amendment might have been very dangerous to the government inasmuch as there is a very general feeling in the House that the enquiry should be as thorough as possible. At the conclusion of the Liberal caucus, however, Premier King announced that it was the intention of the government to extend the scope of the enquiry from the dates mentioned until the time of the failure of the bank. Mr. Meighen urged that the enquiry go back to the date of the issuance of the original charter, and it is quite possible that the Royal Commiss-

PUZZLE FIND HIS MOTHER



If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark his mother with an X and send it to us at once and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFAST SPECIALTY CO
Desk 6 Waterford, Ont.

sion will undertake a complete investigation.

It is announced, unofficially, that the government intends to permit The Crows Nest agreement in its entirety to go into effect on July 7 next. This agreement was suspended under the War Measures Act during the war. Two years ago, it was further suspended for a year, with the exception of the rates on grain and flour, and by order-in-council further suspended a year ago. It is the intention of the government apparently, to permit the agreement to go into full effect on July 7 next.

The Wrong Place

"Tubby," the hired man, who weighs about 300 pounds in his socks, was hungry. He looked around for a restaurant sign but could see none. However, he saw a bakery shop across the street with the word "Lunches" painted on the window, and he waddled over.

"Do you feed people here?" he asked the proprietor.

"Yeah," said the proprietor, looking him over, "but we don't fill silos."



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS and complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, car tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. Its the Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRONZE TURKEY GOB- \$4.50; hens, \$2.50; Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.00 each, three for \$5.00. Good Shorthorn bull, \$1.00. Some very good seed potatoes at \$1.50 per bushel. Geo. Greiner, Arnaud, Man. 5-8

SELLING HEREFORD BULL, PERCHERON bullion, eight years, ton: two Ayrshire bulls, yearlings, Shetlands, all ages. John Teece, Abernethy, Man. 11-5

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.00; three for \$5.00. Pure Berkshires, males only for service. H. A. Morgan, Killam, Alta. 9-4

HORSES AND PONIES

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE—A ton and over, also some younger ones at most reasonable prices. Have several to suit parties wanting horses for clubs, some of which were in clubs year of 1923. These horses are from Iowa and Illinois, where the best of the breed is found. Have several with a good show record; three years' terms given. C. M. REAR, Deed, Sask. or Cordova, Man.

BIG SALE OF HORSES

THE South-western Manitoba Horse Breeders' Club of Deloraine, Man., are holding a sale of about 100 good, young horses, mostly heavy and fitted, on Wednesday, March 19, 1924. Sale to commence at 10 a.m. For particulars address:

W. E. VASEY, Secretary
DELORAINE, MAN.

PERCHERON STALLION, JUSTICE, 10965, for sale or hire. Dominion Club four years, June. Large, heavy-toned, black grey. State terms or number, mares first letter. R. H. B. Sheppard, Minnedosa, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—20 HEAD WELL-BROKEN, WELL- bred Clydesdales, from four to eight years; mares and geldings, from 1,400 pounds up. Now being fed for spring work. C. Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 10-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—IMPORTED Percheron stallion, great stock getter. Reason for selling, used on route four years. Box 157, Salt Lake City, Utah. 6-6

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, young six, A certificate. Would trade for light tractor, thresher or cattle. D. Day, Coulter, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—IMPORTED PER- cheron stallion, class A. Anything of value, sheep preferred. Henry Talson, Benito, Alta. 10-2

PERCHERON MARES AND STALLIONS FOR SALE bred from imported stock. Arthur Thompson, Eston, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE OR HIRE TO CLUB, PERCHERON stallion, 5275, class A, weight 2,100, good individual. H. W. Paul, Innisfail, Alta. 9-3

SELLING—CAR HORSES, BROKE, YOUNG, matched, fat, 1,400 to 1,600. J. D. McNeilly, Vankom, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION, strong, fat, seven years. Will sacrifice. R. E. Wilcox, Springfield, Sask. 9-3

SELLING CHEAP, REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion. Good stock horse. Box 14, Welwyn, Ont. 11-3

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLION, THREE years, class A, second prize, Brandon, 1923, weighing 1,400. Box 31, Cartwright, Man. 11-5

SELLING WORK HORSES FOR SALE OR TRADE for beef cattle or late model car in first-class condition. Streets, Tompkins, Sask. 11-2

WISH TO PURCHASE PERCHERON STALLION. T. G. Johnson, Wood Mountain, Sask. 11-2

FElix OHBERG, AMISE, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions for sale. 11-5

PERCHERON STALLIONS AT LOW PRICES, W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 10-3

CATTLE—Various

Holsteins

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS the largest dairy cattle breed association in Canada, more dairymen milking Holstein purebreds and grades than any other dairy breed. It is easy to gather a herd of high-producers because there are more to choose among than with any other breed. A vigorous extension service department keeps in touch with the hundreds of Holsteins reared every year and for sale in great Holstein breeding centres of Ontario, and every assistance freely given to purchasers. THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSN. OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, TWO months old, dam, Lou Echo, sire, Commander Pontiac. An exceptionally nice calf; \$30. William Pope, Lavalley, Ont.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, from two to four years, backed up by noted sires of Canada, May Echo Sylvia, King Pontiac Artis, Holstein, Arborg, Man. 11-2

SELLING—HOLSTEINS, COWS, HEIFERS, registered or graded. Stock from Inferno, Western champion sire; accredited. H. Roth, Rosthern, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, eight and ten months old, from cows on test. Accredited herd. Gordon Hunter, Merton, Man. 9-5

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, two months, \$35; two weeks, \$25. Papers established. Wesley Howard, Merton, Man. 10-2

LIVESTOCK

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE YEARS old, quiet and sure, \$55. S. Spilsbury, Amulet, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, W. H. Nelson, Wynyard, Sask. 10-3

Aberdeen-Angus

13 REGISTERED ANGUS COWS, ONE BULL, seven years old, ten calves. \$850 takes the bunch. Tatletalk and Early Ohio seed potatoes, 75¢ per bushel, sacked. F. A. Jacobson, Lacombe, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS, two and three years old, open and bred, best breeding, splendid condition, prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 8-5

YOUNG REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cow, bull, unregistered, \$250. papers. Bulldog wild oat separator; two fanning mill elevators, six feet and ten feet. A. I. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, \$50 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 10-2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD BULL, FEDERAL tested, \$125. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta. 11-2

Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, IDEAL FOR beef and milk. Young stock. Shipped by express. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

SHORTHORN BULL, EYEFROWN LANCAS- ter, 11 months, \$100. W. D. Bruce, Glenavon, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—TWO FINE THOROUGHBRED Shorthorn bulls, yearlings past, ready for service. Fillmore Farm, Clandeboye, Man. 11-4

FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull calves, six to 11 months, choice, for \$60. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 8-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN YEARLING bulls, good stock, \$80. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 9-3



Orders Going Begging Can YOU Fill Them?

(Continued from last week)

Letters continue to come from advertisers who are over-sold and who have to turn down orders. Here's what they say:

SHORTHORNS—SIX SHORT

"I had splendid results from my ad. for Shorthorn bulls. I could have sold five or six more if I had had them and enquiries are still coming in. The Guide for me."—W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta.

HAMPSHIRE—SPLENDID RESULTS

"My last ad. in The Guide for swine (Hampshires) gave splendid results."—W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

LEGHORNS—TWICE SOLD

"I have had great success advertising in your paper. I ran an ad. four weeks and have sold all my pure-bred Brown Leghorn cockerels and could have sold twice as many more. Anyone advertising in The Guide can be assured of the best results."—H. C. Mercer, Brercrest, Sask.

We did it for them—We can do it for you

Buying for spring requirements cannot be put off much longer. If orders are going begging now what will it be like in the next two months? Here are some seasonable hints for advertising right now: breeding cattle, breeding swine, work horses, pure-bred horses, Shetland ponies, stallions, dogs, cockerels, hatching eggs of all kinds, day-old chicks, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, bee packages, barley, rye, flax, wheat, grass seed, potatoes, tractors, breaking plows, stubble plows, discs, mulchers, gas engines, farm lands, etc.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Herefords

FIVE REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, government tested, free tuberculosis, serviceable, \$60 to \$100 each, freight prepaid till end March. A. G. English, Hardling, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS and heifers, with calves at foot or in calf, to Polled D-Don, 44410. Bulls, polled and horned, \$60 to \$100. D. W. MacKenzie, Rising Sun, Alta. 8-4

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, Emil Kaeling, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

SELLING—RED-POLLED BULL, REGISTERED three years. T. France, Chaplin, Sask. 10-3

SWINE—Various

ENGLISH LARGE BLACKS, THE COMING breed, bred, gilts, boars. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 8-5

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—MATURE DUROC-JERSEY SOWS to farrow in April. J. C. Bannerman, Portage la Prairie, Man. 9-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7-6

REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, 22 MONTHS, weight 500, long type, \$50. Herb Falloon, Strasbourg, Sask. 10-3

BRED DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, FARROW IN April long type \$28 with pedigree. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 10-2

LIVESTOCK

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, choice Laco type, both sexes, March farrows, eight weeks, \$12. Order early. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 11-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, FROM PRIZE and University stock, six to eight weeks, \$8.00 to \$10, papers included. Sidney Rose, Eston, Sask. 11-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, CONGDON, A-6-81277, born April, 1922, \$30. Smith Brothers, Springfield, Man. 11-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE—BRED SOWS, bacon type, \$30. John Barker, Traynor, Sask. 11-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, JANUARY LITTER, at six weeks, \$10; September gilts, \$20. Herbert Spearman, Palmer, Sask. 11-2

YORKSHIRE BOAR, REGISTERED BACON type, one year old, \$35. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 9-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED 1st February, from prolific dams, \$12 each. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 9-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BRED GILTS, August, hours, top stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 8-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 8-6

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE, GILTS BRED. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man.

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, TEN good gilts left to clear at \$30 to \$40, will farrow April and May, bred to prize-winning and imported boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 10-5

LIVESTOCK

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS, FROM REAL HEELERS, REG-istered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered males, \$10; females, \$8.00. You can do without a hired man, but you can't afford to be without a good cattle dog. Write me for Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, bloodhounds and fox terriers. Protect your poultry. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

RAW FURS—WANTED 1,000 WEASEL, 15,000 muskrats. Also all other furs at highest market prices. All furs held separate on request. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask. 9-6

SELLING—SILVER BLACK FOXES, ALASKA blue foxes combined. 30-man planing and sawmill in Ontario. Priced to sell. Colin Reid, Bothwell, Ont. 8-6

FOR SALE—SHEPARD COLLIE PUPS, TEN weeks old, male, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. One Stewart ball-bearing shearing machine, first-class condition, \$15. Fred Burch, Piapot, Sask. 11-5

AIREDALE PUPS—MALES, \$8.00; FEMALES, \$5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask. 11-5

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIES, SABLE AND white, ten weeks, pedigree furnished, males, \$10; females, \$8.00. V. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 11-5

HOUND PUPS—STAGHOUND AND IRISH cross, from fast and savage catchers and killers, \$10 each. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

WANTED COYOTE CATCHER, MUST BE guaranteed exceptionally fast catcher. E. Drake, Graham Hill, Sask. 11-5

PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE, FEMALE, 15 months, descendant of Clinker, world champion. T. Weeks, Arden, Man. 11-2

SELLING—GOOD REGISTERED GREYHOUND, 20 months; two grey-stag crosses, 16 months; have good start; \$60. Clarence Hamren, Ohaton, Alta. 11-2

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, supplies. Rébille Bird, Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 3-13

SELLING—FAST AND TRAINED GREY-hounds and pups. T. S. Bergvinson, Brown, Man. 9-3

POULTRY

Various

BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

FREE GUILD'S CATALOG \$5.02 PER HEN PROFIT Government report on pen of our stock. Bred-to-lay hens, \$2.00; Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, cockerels, \$3.00; large dark grey Toulouse ganders, \$4.50; geese, \$3.50. Mrs. Ed. Quanstrom, Carnduff, Sask. 10-3

COCKERELS—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Anconas, Shepard strain; also White Rocks, Poorman strain, both imported direct, \$3.50. W. A. Atken, Drinkwater, Sask. 9-5

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50; Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. Fred Rosekrans, Ellerg, Alta. 11-2

TWO TOLOUOSE GANDERS, WEIGHT 20 pounds, \$5.00 each

POULTRY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms, not less than 21 pounds, \$8.00; 23 pounds, \$10; 27 pounds, \$15; hens, 14, 15, 16 pounds, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00, nicely marked; straight keels, weights guaranteed. W. Lee, Avonlea, Sask. 10-3

MRS. A. R. INNES, MILESTONE, SASK. Large turkeys, bred from University stock, toms, \$8.00, \$10; hens, \$5.00, \$6.00; Toulouse ganders, \$6.00, prize winners: Pekin ducks, \$1.50.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, BEAUTIFULLY MARKED. Toms, 20 to 25 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 13 to 18 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-POUND TOM. First prize for best pair of turkeys at Moose Jaw Poultry Show, 1924. Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Oliver Anderson, Keele, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. May hatched. Toms, weighing 20-24 pounds, \$6.00; pullets, 12-16, \$4.00. R. I. Halbert, Filmore, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM LARGE HEALTHY STOCK. (May strain Dalmeny). Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Robert Ronhouse, Sceptre, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—TOMS, BRED FROM FULL BROTHER TO GRAND CHAMPION OF CHICAGO POULTRY SHOW, 1923. Winnipeg winners, 1924. \$6.00 to \$8.00. Phillips Bros., Fannystelle, Man.

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TOMS. \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. S. Daney, Mawer, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE PULLETS. from heavy stock, healthy birds, \$4.00 each. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES. from ten-pound stock, \$2.50 each. H. J. Madsen, Wauchuck, Sask.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, MAY HATCHED. weighing 20-24 pounds, \$7.00. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE. \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Chas. Turnbull, Hartney, Man. 10-4

BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-POUND UNIVERSITY STOCK. hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. Box 54, Gilrvin, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE AND GANDERS. \$6.00 each; trio, \$13.50. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS AND HENS. \$5.00 and \$4.00. Wm. Conrad, Estevan, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, 18 POUNDS EACH. \$4.00. McKenzie Bros., Hearne, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FINE, LARGE BIRDS. \$5.00. George Haw, Fiske, Sask. 7-5

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 24 POUNDS; HENS, 16, \$6.00; LARGE BONED. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 4-10

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, OVER 20 POUNDS. \$4.00; hens, 15 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. W. May, Lawson, Sask. 9-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$5.00; BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50; HENS, \$1.50. Charles Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE OPEN-RANGE WINTERED-OUTSIDE TOMS. \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Thos. Milne, Keyes, Man. 9-3

LIVE AND LET LIVE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS. \$3.50. R. Nunneymaker, Patricia, Alta. 9-4

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. \$10. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Strasbourg, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE AND PEKIN DUCKS, EITHER SEX, \$4.00; DUCKS, \$1.75. Mat Tewey, Macouan, Sask. 9-3

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, PRIZE STOCK. \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, 1 TOMS, 23 POUNDS, \$5.00; HENS, 14 POUNDS, \$4.00. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 11-4

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00. Splendid birds. Mrs. Jos. Crayston, Glenora, Man. 11-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE 22-24 LB. TOMS. \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Reuben Towns, Holmfeld, Man. 11-2

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. from 35-pound University strain sire, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Theodor Friedtikken, Drake, Sask. 11-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, HEALTHY, FINE PLUMAGE. \$5.00 each. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE EMBDEN GEESE. \$4.00; ganders, \$6.00. F. Kerr, Claresholm, Alta. 11-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY STRAIN. toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Joe Lammer, Wilcox, Sask. 11-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLERS, GOOD HEALTHY BIRDS. \$5.00. L. Kastning, Govan, Sask. 11-2

PURE BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00; OLD TOM, \$8.00. Stanley Fisher, Grandview, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES. \$1.50 each. J. Q. Wilson, Simpson, Sask.

ROUEN DUCKS, DRAKES, \$2.00, EGGS, TEN FOR \$1.00. Osborne, Dilke, Sask.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00. Calder, Cymrie, Sask. 11-2

GOOD BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$3.50; HENS, \$2.50. Mrs. Vaughan, Simpson, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$3.50 EACH. Edwin Foss, Talmage, Sask.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00. William Lowe, Tregarva, Sask. 11-2

NICE BRONZE TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00. E. Friak, Kronau, Sask. 9-3

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$1.50. Hugh Wilson, Guernsey, Sask.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$2.00; HENS, \$3.00. Calder, Cymrie, Sask.

LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.50; GANDERS, \$4.00. J. F. Carssadon, Manitou, Man. 7-4

PURE-BRED BIG BRONZE TOMS, \$4.00. MRS. H. Rear, Ridgedale, Sask. 10-2

TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00. Mrs. Jos. A. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 10-3

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. from Martin's White Wonder and Snowdrift stock winter-laying strain. Price \$2.50. Large Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 10-2

BIG, HEALTHY, PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. from excellent layers, \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Upton, Denell, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. splendid laying strain, \$3.00; eggs, \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. L. Wilcox, Lashburn, Sask. 11-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS FROM GOVERNMENT APPROVED FLOCK OF GOOD WINTER LAYERS. \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. B. F. Fink, Ponoka, Alta. 11-2

POULTRY

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Miller's strain, big husky fellows from laying pen with egg record, prize stock, \$5.00. Mrs. Edward Kerton, Bladworth, Sask.

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Martin's Regal-Dorcas crossed with Lund's contest strain, \$2.50. S. H. Chanin, Petersfield, Man. 11-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Martin strains, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Langruth, Man. 11-4

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. and White Pekin ducks, \$1.50 each. A. Walter, Lumsden, Sask. 11-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM GOOD LAYING STRAIN. \$3.00 each, two or \$5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.50. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.00. Donald Ross, Binscarth, Man. 9-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$5.00. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Strasbourg, Sask. 9-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. from good layers, \$1.50. Mrs. Nelle Berg, Margo, Sask. 8-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Martin strain, \$1.75. Joe Nelson, Broderick, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—BARRON STRAIN, WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.00. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.00. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.50. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 8-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.00. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 8-5

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SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.00. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 8-5

ROSE COMB WHITE W

POULTRY

SELLING — SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGS, pure-bred, cockerels at \$2.00 each. V. West, Clair, Sask. 11-2
LEGHORNS — FERRIS 300-EGG STRAIN, \$1.00, \$5.00; eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00 for J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 11-5
BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, 60; three for \$5.00. W. Hanmer, Govan, Sask. 4

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS
PRODUCED from acclimatized Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg. U.P.F.H. Chicks are big, strong, husky fellows, that live and grow fast; no long journey to impair vitality. We guarantee safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick Book gives full particulars. Be sure to get a copy and order early. Write today. —UNITED POULTRY CHICKS HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

CHICKS — PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING, \$1.00. Express paid. Catalog free. February 1st. Alex Taylor's Baby Chick Hatchery, Winnipeg, Man. 7ff

CHICKS — PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING, \$1.00. Ten per cent. discount until March 15. See list application. Immediate service. Artona Poultry Yards, 262 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 10-5

CHICKS — ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED egg-laying strains. February discount. Free catalog. Winnipeg's pioneer chick plant. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 7ff

EMBIA POULTRY RANCH, STEVESTON, B.C., for best chicks. Old firms surest. Heavy hens, Wyandottes, Rocks. 8-7

CHICKS — NAIRN POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Man. 9-6

Poultry Supplies

SELLING — BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, TWO brooders. Price reasonable. L. H. Newville, Baskerville, Alta. 8-4

SELLING — INCUBATORS, 250-EGG, NEW, \$20; \$15. Excellent hatchers. J. Ferrar, 71 Francis Street, Winnipeg. 11-2

SEEDS—Various

Get Your Seed Tested

While the Seed Act passed at the last session at Ottawa may appear to work a hardship on farmers selling seed it will prove a benefit, and that benefit can be had at once if you take immediate action.

The act provides that before selling seed you must have a government test on it. Send a pound sample of grain or a two-ounce sample of grass seed to the Dominion Seed Branch, either at 803 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, or Immigration Building, Calgary. A purity test will cost 50c. Samples which warrant it are put through a germination test, which costs an additional 50c. Under ordinary circumstances it will take a week or ten days to get your certificate through.

With this test you can advertise that your seed is up to government standard. You really sell it then with a government guarantee behind it. This will eliminate unscrupulous advertisers, will encourage much freer buying, and should increase your sales.

Get your seed tested at once and you'll be the benefit on this spring's sales. A Classified Ad. in The Guide will do the rest.

We have enlarged our Seed Department to keep up with our standard of efficient service. Our catalogue will be ready in January. Just send us your name and address.

THE CAMPBELL FLORAL AND SEED CO.

THE QUALITY SEED HOUSE
224-8 AVE. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1924 catalog on Northern grown Seed Corn, Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this along with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

SELLING

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, third generation, sealed in sacks, \$1.30 per bushel. 1. Seed sealed in sacks, \$1.15 per bushel. REGISTERED BANNER OATS, first generation, cleaned and sacked, 2 seed, free bushel — JAMES RUGG, Elstow, Sask. 9-5

LOVED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation, pure, heavy yielder. Lot A, \$1.05 per bushel. Lot B, \$1.00. Improved Banner oats, very heavy yielder, price 45 cents. Gordon, Raymore, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE — HIGH QUALITY FIRST AND second generation registered Banner oats, Trebli, Northwestern Dent corn, all government selected and graded. Write Taber Seed Growers Limited, Taber, Alta. 9-5

SELLING — EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, from Wheeler's seed, \$1.50 bushel; send Pure Banner oats, grown from registered seed. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 10-2

NEW KOTA WHEAT — IMPORTED. Seed, \$3.35 per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, Man. 745 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 8-6

SEEDS

SELLING — SUNFLOWERS, MANCHURIAN variety, excellent seed shows a test of 95%. Makes better ensilage than Russian Giant. 100 pounds, \$9.50; 50 pounds, \$5.00; 25 pounds, \$2.75, bags included. T. A. Petersen, Wayne, Alta. 11-3

SELLING — FIELD PEAS, GOLDEN VINE, \$3.00 a bushel, sacked and cleaned. A. E. Hancock, Tate, Sask. 11-3

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED — WHY experiment with unhybrid strains of alfalfa. Increase your profits by planting a liberal area of the genuine Hardy Grimm. Genuine registered Grimm seed in sealed bags, sealed and certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, is offered by the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Alberta, Limited, Brooks, Alberta.

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, first generation, \$1.00 per bushel; second generation, 75 cents per bushel; in sealed sacks; reduced prices on car lots. Four-year average yield 99 bushels per acre. Consistent prize winners. Write for information and sample. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 7-5

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, sacked, government sealed, 12 bushels or less, 85 cents per bushel; larger amounts, 75 cents per bushel. Cash with order. Weger and Trawe Bros., Lacombe, Alta. 11-4

SELLING — "MARQUIS" 7" REGISTERED wheat, second generation, limited quantity, pure, choice, absolutely clean, university strain, second prize Provincial Seed Fair, \$1.85 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 9-5

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, any quantity supplied. Car Banner oats. Write for prices. Alfred E. Richards, Lashburn, Sask. 7-5

REGISTERED VICTORY SEED OATS, 50 cents bushel. George Innes, Delta, Alta. 11-2

Wheat

SELLING — KUBANKA RUST-RESISTANT wheat, \$1.15, machine run, to be re-cleaned by purchaser; \$1.25 cleaned; bags, 20 cents. Went 21 to 27 per acre. Marquis next section went ten, graded "feed". Send ten cents for sample. Deposit 35 cents bushel reserves wheat. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 9-3

OUR MARQUIS — THE RESULT OF 14 YEARS careful selection—is very pure, somewhat rust-resistant and a remarkably heavy yielder. Germination 98 per cent. First generation, \$1.75; second generation, \$1.20; bags included. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 11-3

KOTA WHEAT — THE RUST RESISTING wheat. Seed obtained from the Kota Wheat Association, 1923. \$3.00 per bushel, sacks extra, 50 cents each. Sid Bowles, Cartevale, Sask. 10-3

NEW KIND OF WHEAT — INSURE AGAINST drought and seed the Golden Ball wheat, imported from South Africa, \$5.00 bushel. Write for sample and particulars to Olaf Skjenna, Buffalo, Alta.

WHEELER'S EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, No. 1 seed, \$1.25 sacked. Hamersley Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. See Rye. 11-5

SELLING — MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN FROM third generation No. 1 northern, 90c. bushel, car-lots. J. M. Burr, Rosemont, Sask. 10-2

KOTA SEED WHEAT, MANITOBA GROWN, \$3.50 bushel, sacks extra. Henry Mansell, Sanford, Man. 8-4

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL, SACKS EXTRA 50 cents. Sample. V. E. Grant, Cuba, North Dakota. 10-4

FOR SALE — RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER bushel. Fred Wagner, Spruce Grove, Alta. 11-5

Flax

SELLING — CROWN FLAX, GROWN FROM seed bought from the Saskatchewan University. Recommended by them to generally yield a bushel per acre more than Premost. Cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, 661 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-6

SELLING — NORTH DAKOTA No. 42 FLAX seed, ready for the drill, price \$2.50 per bushel, including bags. John McKenzie & Sons, Lashburn, Sask. 8-6

SELLING — 800 BUSHELS CLEAN PREMOST flax, \$3.00 bushel, bags 10c. each. J. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 10-5

SELLING — PURE PREMOST FLAX, RE-cleaned, \$3.00 per bushel, bags extra. Robt. H. Prebble, Crescent Grove Farm, Tugaske, Sask.

SELLING — QUANTITY PREMOST FLAX, No. 1, cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 bushel, including bags. W. A. Lapp, Guernsey, Sask.

FOR SALE — PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, \$2.50 per bushel, bags included. f.o.b. Moore Park or Cordova. Thos. Harland, Moore Park, Man. 11-3

Corn

SASKATCHEWAN-GROWN SEED CORN — Minnesota No. 13, North-west Red (Dents), Improved Squaw, North Dakota White (Flints). Government germination test. Prize winning at corn shows and seed fairs. \$3.50 bushel, bags extra. F. A. Cleophas, Balfant, Sask. 11-3

SELLING — GEHU OR YELLOW FLINT SEED corn, \$3.00 per bushel, sacks 20 cents extra. Cracked corn and wheat chicken feed, \$2.15 100 pounds. Chas. Rowett, Maple Creek, Sask.

MONTANA CERTIFIED NORTHWESTERN Dent seed corn, rack dried, highest test, highest yielding, won highest sweepstakes, \$3.50 bushel bags. J. N. Mangis, Box 497 Malta, Montana. 9-7

SEED CORN, EARLY MATURING YELLOW Dent, \$4.00 100 pounds; small lots, 20 cents pound, prepaid. Matures in 90 days. Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota. 9-7

14 KINDS HOME-GROWN EARLY SEED CORN. Write for circular. P. G. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 4-5

Rye

PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, SELECTED FOR show at British Empire Exhibition, \$1.10, sacked. Hamersley, Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. See wheat. 11-5

PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, SECOND YEAR from Saskatchewan University's highest yielder, sacked and cleaned, 90 cents bushel. Clarence Fedderspiel, Brock, Sask. 11-2

SPRING RYE — THE DRY WEATHER CROP, cleaned, sacked, 85 cents per bushel. Frank Hallstone, Rainton, Sask. 11-3

Barley

BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED, 70 CENTS PER bushel, bags extra. Six-year test on Experimental Farm averaged 97 bushels per acre. George Goodwin, McTaggart, Sask. 11-2

TREBI BARLEY, SIX-ROW, GOVERNMENT test 95%, 75 cents bushel, sacks included. Write for car-load price. John N. Hanson, Rainier, Alta. 11-5

WANTED — BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED. State price and send sample. Isaac Mothral, Snowflake, Man.

HANNCHEN BARLEY, CLEANED, SACKED, 80 cents. Jas Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 11-2

NEW KOTA WHEAT — IMPORTED. Seed, \$3.35 per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, Man. 745 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 8-6

SEEDS

Oats

BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN FROM ELITE stock, secured from Saskatchewan University, grade extra No. 1, yielded 104 bushels per acre, cut slightly green but tests 92%, sacked, sealed, 80 cents bushel. Product from these oats can be registered second generation, which commands good price. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 8-2

MAMMOTH TALL-GROWING OATS, MORE fodder, drier seasons, large kernels, 80c.; good Leader, 50c. Hullless barley, heavy cropper, valuable feed for bacon hogs, ten bushels, bagged, \$11.50. Samples everything, circular, free. Write S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

BANNER OATS, SECOND GENERATION, extra No. 1 inspected and sealed, 55 cents per bushel. Same oats, but not sealed, grade No. 1, 50 cents; 100 bushels or over, 45 cents. Sacks extra. William A. Pain, Prud'homme, Sask. 11-2

SELLING — 60-DAY OATS, 50c., PREMONT flax, \$3.00 bushel, sacks extra. Toulouse geese, females only, \$5.00 each. Thomas McKeand, Lampman, Sask. 11-3

1,600 BUSHELS AMERICAN BANNER OATS, 50 cents. Flax seed, \$2.75. Both grown on breaking. Cleaned. Bags extra. Prices f.o.b. Bredenbury, Sask. Forfar and Mosman. 8-4

CAR BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM EXTRA good variety second generation, tree wild oats, noxious seeds or other grains, 45 cents, f.o.b. Superb, Sask. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 8-2

IMPROVED BANNER OATS, CLEANED, 40 cents per bushel. Choice seed flax, cleaned, \$2.50 per bushel. Sacks extra. R. A. Robertson, Aylesbury, Sask. 8-5

SELLING — SMALL CAR, 1,800 BUSHELS, IMPROVED BANNER seed oats, 42 pounds per bushel, mill run, fairly clean, 42c. per bushel, f.o.b. Imperial. Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 10-3

SELLING — LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, GERMINATION 96%, government test, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. D. Mansfield, Pincher Creek, Alta. 10-3

FOR SALE — BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN from registered seed, tested by Department of Agriculture, Grade No. 1, germination 99 per cent. Elmira Grant, Brandon, Man. 11-4

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, 75 CENTS BUSHEL, sacked; mill run, government test 96% in 12 days; will clean to No. 2 government grade. J. H. Hawes, Drake, Sask. 11-4

TWO CARS VICTORY SEED OATS, 40c. bushel, grown on breaking, machine run. Samples on request, 15c. each. Felix Coppens, Quill Lake, Sask.

CAR BANNER OATS, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, germination 100%; 50c.; sacked, 60c. Durum wheat, \$1.20 sacked. Percy Hatch, Perdue, Sask. 11-12

BANNER SEED OATS, FIRST GENERATION, Saskatchewan University strain, good yielders, tested 99%. Clean, sealed in sacks, 75 cents bushel. Chas. T. Moore, Simpson, Sask. 11-3

SELLING — CAR SEED OATS, BANNER, NO wild oats, 35 cents bushel, machine run. W. Hutechon, Rosetown, Sask.

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, CLEANED, tested, sacked, 2½ bushel bags, \$2.50 each. Samples free. J. W. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM FIRST generation seed, price per car-lot 37½ cents bushel. W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 11-3

1,500 BUSHELS EXTRA NO 1 VICTORY SEED oats, cleaned, 50 cents bushel, sacks included, f.o.b. Kellher, James Cooper, Kellher, Sask. 11-2

ONE CAR LOAD BANNER SEED OATS, THIRD generation, clean, yield 103 bushels to acre, 43 cents. M. Romuld, Dunblane, Sask. 10-3

FLAX, GOOD YIELDER, \$3.00 PER BUSHEL, sacked. Hulless oats, \$1.60. James Keith, Mawer, Sask. 10-4

2,400 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED OATS, 40c. 42 pounds, tested 98 per cent., free from all noxious weeds, 10 cents. J. Pordyal, Smiley, Sask. 8-5

MAMMOTH DRY WEATHER OATS, 70 CENTS, bags included. J. E. Fetherstonhaugh, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

FOR SALE — 2,000 BUSHELS LEADER OATS, Ten cents for sample. Barton, Condor, Alta.

SELLING — CAR LOAD OATS, 30 CENTS bushel. W. Allen, Mantatlo, Sask. 7-5

SELLING — HULLESS OATS, \$1.00. E. FRISK, Kronau, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE — CAR BANNER SEED OATS, WELL matured, 37c. bushel. Box F, Birsay, Sask.

SELLING — CAR BANNER GOOD SEED OATS, 40 cents. Frank Oliver, Imperial, Sask. 11-3

Spelt

SPELT, \$1.50 100, CLEANED, SACKED. N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 9-5

SEED SPELT, STRICTLY CLEAN, \$2.00 PER 100, bags included. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-8

SELLING — 500 BUSHELS SPELT, \$2.00 100, sacks included. Ed. Landwer, Parkbeg, Sask.

Grass Seed

TIMOTHY SEED — Canadian Certified NATURALLY GROWN AT PINCHER CREEK, ALBERTA

PRIZE Awards Last Month—Eleven out of twelve (all but the ninth) at the T. Eaton Company's Western Canada Products Exhibition. Three out of four at the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair. Samples en route to London, England, for the British Empire Exhibition this summer.

Grades guaranteed by Dominion Government Seed Certificates. Germination, 96 to 98 per cent. Over 99 per cent. pure. Grown in 1923. No. 1—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at \$14 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed (No. 1 for purity—not No. 1 on account of hulled seed over 25 per cent.), at \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

RADIO SUPPLIES

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF Radio parts and supplies in Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse Radio Receiving Sets. Write for catalogue G. H. G. Love & Company Limited, Calgary, Alta.

RADIO CATALOGUE FREE, ILLUSTRATED, describes complete sets and parts for assembling with hook-up. Established 1913. Sun Electric Co., Regina.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon.

WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. Acme Electric Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

7-13

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT. 290 Portage Avenue (close Eaton's), Winnipeg. 7-6

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES \$10 TO \$40. All makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send, head Singer Branch Store, 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

HEMSTITCHING ATTACHMENT FOR ANY Sewing Machine; selling fast. Send \$2.00. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details Free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis, 11-2

RELIABLE MAN WANTED, GOOD HORSEMAN, comfortable home, top wages. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE AUTOMOBILE and gas engine expert seeks position, town or country; single; abstainer; guarantee satisfaction at reasonable wages. Box 28, Dropmore, Man.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklets free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

FOR SALE SHARES OF THE UNITED GRAIN Growers. We buy and sell all listed and unlisted stocks and bonds, and Victory Bonds. T. R. Billett & Co., 301 McArthur Building, Winnipeg. 7-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, Connecticut, \$2.75; Haubourg, \$4.00; Quesnel, \$4.25; Perfum Italie, \$4.25. Cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes, wholesale and retail. Richard-Belleau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-13

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound packages \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont.

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO tobacco (burley), bright, mild and full flavored. Pound, 40 cents; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00, delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont.

5-7

TAXIDERMY

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man.

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN Street, Winnipeg.

46tf

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

Veterinary Surgeons and Supplies

DRS. KESTEN AND MCGILLIVRAY, VETERINARY surgeons, Winnipeg.

41-26

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens, over 6 lbs., 20c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c; 4-5 lbs., 14c

Young Roosters, good condition, any size ... 12c

Turkeys, over 10 lbs. ... 18c

Old Roosters ... 9c

Ducks ... 17c

Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed daily.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY

45 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

HENS

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, extra fat, 21-23c; 5 to 6 lbs., 16-18c; underweight according to grade. Turkeys, No. 1, live, 9 lbs. and over, 17c; Young Roosters, 4 lbs. and over ... 12-13c. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed to March 25. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stockyards to-day were: Cattle, 1,900; calves, 1,600; hogs, 1,200; sheep 500. Cars 242. Cattle—Beef steers, range \$4.50 to \$11.50; bulk \$7.00 to \$8.00; cows, heifers, \$2.25 to \$10.00; bulk \$3.50 to \$6.00; lambs and cutters \$2.25 to \$3.25, bulk \$3.50 to \$8.50; bulls \$3.25 to \$5.00, bulk \$3.50 to \$8.50; veal calves \$4.00 to \$9.00, bulk \$3.50 to \$8.50; stock feeding steers \$4.80 to \$8.75; bulk \$5.00 to \$6.50. Hogs—Range \$6.70 to \$7.10, bulk \$6.90 to \$7.10. Sheep—Lambs, range \$10 to \$10.25; bulk \$2.50 to \$9.50; wethers \$6.75 to \$10.75; yearlings \$10 to \$13.50; bucks \$3.00 to \$6.25.

The Farmers' Market

WHEAT—Market during the week has been one of the dullest seen for some time, and trade as a result has been of small volume. There has been a little more interest shown in the cash market, especially for wheat for early spring delivery. Farmers are, however, unwilling sellers at these levels, and very little wheat held by producers is coming on the market at the present time. While we will undoubtedly see a big export business after the opening of navigation we must also remember that we have a large part of our wheat crop yet to market, and any advances in prices from present levels will no doubt meet with considerable selling.

OATS AND BARLEY—Dull, narrow market with light trade passing. Practically no demand from any source for either cash article or futures.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

March 3 to 8 inclusive. Week Year

3 4 5 6 7 8 Ago Ago

Wheat—

May 102 103 103 102 103 102 102 113

July 104 104 104 104 105 104 104 114

Oct. 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 ..

Oats—

May 42 42 42 42 44 41 42 48

July 43 43 43 42 42 43 47

Barley—

May 63 64 64 64 63 63 56

July 61 62 62 62 61 61 57

Flax—

May 232 233 232 232 231 224 232 237

July 231 231 230 230 230 222 231 231

Rye—

May 69 70 70 69 70 70 70 81

July 70 71 71 71 71 71 70 82

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed March 7, as follows: March, 9s 5d; May, 9s 1d, per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.41 1/2. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.25 1/2; May, \$1.20 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.19 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.24 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.22 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74c to 74 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 72 1/2c to 73 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 72 1/2c to 73c; No. 3 mixed, 71c to 72c. Oats—No. 2 white, 43 1/2c to 43 1/4c; No. 4 white, 41 1/2c to 42 1/4c. Barley—choice to fancy, 66c to 69c; medium to good, 61c to 65c; lower grades, 57c to 60c. Rye—No. 2, 64 1/2c to 64 1/4c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.55 to \$2.61.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending March 7, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,330; hogs, 6,672; sheep, 330. Last week: Cattle, 3,550; hogs, 7,338; sheep, 283.

The cattle market is holding about steady following last week's decline, with receipts about the same. The majority of cattle now coming forward are beginning to show considerable better finish, and these are the kind that are finding a reasonably good outlet. Prime butcher steers are quotable at around 6c, with a few real tops selling a little over this price. Prime cows 4c, with a few odd ones at 4 1/2c. Prime heifers 5c with a few fancy ones at slightly higher prices. Very few good quality stocker and feeder steers are coming on this market, and these are being readily picked up at prices ranging from 4c to 4 1/2c depending on quality. Short keep, fleshy feeders a shade higher. Plain and common feeder steers also common breeding heifers are not wanted at any price. Good breeders stock heifers, however, are finding a ready market.

The hog market during the week has continued very steady with a range in price from \$7.15 to \$7.35, and at time of writing we quote thick-smooths at \$7.35 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacon.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming on the market, best lambs are bringing from 10c to 11 1/2c, best sheep from 5c to 6c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers \$5.75 to \$6.25
Good to choice steers 5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers 4.50 to 5.25
Common steers 3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers 4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders 3.00 to 3.50
Common feeder steers 2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers 3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers 2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers 1.50 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers 4.75 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers 4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers 3.25 to 3.75
Choice stock heifers 2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows 3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows 3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows 2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows 1.75 to 2.25
Canner cows 1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers 50.00 to 55.00
Common springers 20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves 8.00 to 9.00
Common calves 2.00 to 3.00
Choice heavy calves 3.50 to 4.00
Heavy bull calves 2.50 to 3.25

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs. his market is very weak and has declined several cents. Re-

livered extras, 20c; firsts, 18c; seconds, 15c. In a jobbing way extras are moving 29c, firsts, 27c; seconds, 23c. Poultry—Poultry receipts are reported light, few fresh dressed chickens are jobbing 22c, fowl 20c.

CALGARY—This market is reported very weak. Receipts continue heavy and quality fairly good. Dealers are quoting delivered extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 15c. Poultry—No business reported.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow market still closed; two fresh outbreaks foot and mouth disease; prime Scotch, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c, live weight; heavies, 11 1/2c to 14 1/2c; light supply; values advanced; 800 Irish, 10c to 11c; no Canadians.

Birkenhead sold 786 Canadians, 18 1/2c to 19 1/2c, in sink.

London—Canadian dressed sides, 15 1/2c to 17 1/2c; trade slow; exports this week, 827 cattle.

WHEAT PRICES

March 3 to 8, inclusive

| Date | WHEAT Feed | 2 CW | 3 CW | Ex Ed | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | Fd | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | 4 CW |
|-------------|---------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|------|
| Mar. 3 | 70 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 62 | 57 | 51 | 54 | 229 | 224 | 207 | 64 |
| 4 | 71 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 63 | 58 | 55 | 55 | 229 | 224 | 208 | 67 |
| 5 | 71 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 63 | 58 | 56 | 55 | 228 | 224 | 207 | 67 |
| 6 | 70 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 63 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 228 | 223 | 207 | 67 |
| 7 | 71 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 62 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 227 | 223 | 206 | 67 |
| 8 | 70 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 62 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 220 | 216 | 199 | 67 |
| Week Ago | 70 | 39 | 36 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 62 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 228 | 224 | 207 | 67 |
| Year Ago | 77 | 48 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 54 | 50 | 46 | 46 | 239 | 235 | 227 | 78 |



What's Become of the "Homely" Girl?

Artists and beauty authorities say she is disappearing

Everywhere women and girls are learning to make the most of their looks.

Evidence of this is all about you. Adorable complexions, fresh and enticing, wherever your eyes turn. The homely girl is of a passing day. Artists and beauty authorities agree to this.

The modern woman knows how easy it is to have the charm of lovely skin. And no one can be "homely" who has it.

The simple secret

Skin gently but thoroughly cleansed—once every day—keeps its glowing youthfulness, its prettiness.

But pay attention to *gently*. Harsh cleansing hurts your skin, mars it, just as surely as the dirt it removes.

Palm and olive oils are the gentlest skin cleansers science knows. They have been used by beautiful women since the dawn of history.

Today women who keep complexion beauty, women who are admired, use

these rare oils, perfectly blended, in their modern form—Palmolive Soap.

Wash thoroughly with Palmolive—massage the skin thoroughly with its gentle, soothing lather. Rinse the face. Then, finally, rinse thoroughly in cold water. If your skin is dry, apply a bit of good cold cream. Do this regularly and particularly at night before retiring.

Simple as it is, it is the most effective beauty treatment you can use.

Beauty remains

Skin thus cared for is not injured by dirt and grime, nor by the use of powders, or rouge.

And that soft, clear beauty of school-girl days does not disappear with passing years.

Start with Palmolive today—it costs but 10c a cake. You will not wait long to see results that astonish and delight.

Palm and olive oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap.

Note carefully the name and wrapper. Palmolive Soap is never sold unwrapped.

Volume and efficiency produce 25c quality for only

Made in Canada

10c



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